ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,175—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1897.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
			1897.
B.L.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester	11th Dec.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews	25th ,,
			1898,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	1st Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M.L.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
† SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only and will not take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,146	1st Jan., 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	23rd Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 275	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,806	21st Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAPMTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, about 9th Dec., calling at such ports as may be arranged.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 9th Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 17th Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 16th Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeCoispellier.	16th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners. FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD.

TRADE MARK

The ROVER has set the Fashion to the World.

The Cyclist.

The ROVER the Pioneer of . . the present-day Cycle.

A LADY EXPERT'S VERDICT.

AS regards this matter of weights, my own Investigations of this year—carried out in a strictly scientific manner, and in an entirely sceptical spirit—which means that I insisted on seeing all the Machines I tested weighed in reliable scales before my eyes—I have come to the conclusion that the IMPERIAL ROVER is about the lightest full-size Ladies' Machine of the year, I believe the Rover people make no particular claim to special lightness, but they seem to have got it all the same. In spite of the many advertised feather-weight-Machines, I did not come across a single Ladies' Machine that weighed, with brake, mud-guards, gear case, and comfortable saddle, less than thirty-pounds, and the one that touched this bottom mark was an IMPERIAL ROVER, with a very high frame, and two 28in. wheels. I may remark that most of the high-grade Machines I saw weighed were about 33lbs. The second-grades were in many cases 35lbs. or 36lbs.—"Graphic" in *Irish Cyclist*, October 13th, 1897.

THE ROVER CYCLE COMPANY, LD.,
LATE J. K. STARLEY & Co., LD. METEOR CYCLE WORKS, COVENTRY,
LONDON : 5, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., 157, New Bond Street, W.
55, Farringdon Street. (Repairs Dept.)

The IMPERIAL ROVER . . A Classic Mount.

The ROVER is the King of Safeties.

The Irish Cyclist.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

BASEL MISSION CARDS—INDIAN CARDS PRINTED IN COLOURS.

A series of Indian Cards, printed in colours by the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore. Each Card contains a characteristic Indian Scene, or Native Character, with Flowers, Fruits, Birds, Butterflies, &c., indigenous to the country. Eight annas each.

INDIAN VIEWS, ETC.

With the usual Complimentary Sentences. A Series of Platinotypes mounted on gold bevelled edged Cards. From 12 annas each.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

A selection of beautifully executed Chromo-lithographs of Native Characters, Cabinet Size. From F. M. Coleman's "Typical Pictures of Indian Characters."

HAND-PAINTED CARDS.

High-class work in Water-colours. The Studies of Flowers are very fine indeed.

PLATINOTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIES.

Of Figures, Heads and Laudscapes from a striking feature of this seasons' Cards.

SPECIALLY PRINTED CARDS.

Are now extremely fashionable, and our stock of Cards suitable for these are by far the largest and most recherche, to be found in India. Orders should be sent in early to prevent disappointment, especially when Monograms or Crests are required to be stamped in addition to the printed matter.

AN EXQUISITE SELECTION OF ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE CARDS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

REMEMBER OUR Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.. are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together..

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CHEER.

BOLTON & Co., beg to remind their Constituents of the Approach of the Season of—

FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL.

And have the pleasure in notifying that their Stock specially imported is more various than ever, and of the best quality which has been so long appreciated in general.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES.

The Purveying Department affords choice of fresh supplies of excellent Preserves, &c., &c.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

The new Season Crystallized Fruits.

Angelica,	Cherries,	Mixed.
Apricots,	Strawberries,	Pine Apples,
Greengages,	Raspberries,	Oranges,

in cases of about 4lbs., or by the weight.

Assortments of the above in Boxes, from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per Box.

French Plums	American Fruits,	Nougat,
Eleme Figs	Plum Puddings,	Mascatel Raisins in Fancy Cartoons.
China Preserves,	Mince Meat,	

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

In 100 Varieties, from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per Box.

TOYS ! TOYS ! ! TOYS ! ! !

FRENCH AND VIENNA CONFECTIONERY

Chocolate Almonds	Apricoted Raspberries	Pralines a la Rose
Chocolate Pastilles	Jujubes	Nougatines
Chocolate Beans	Almonds	Apricotines
Chocolate Pistache	Liqueur Comfits	Neapolitaine Chocolate.
Chocolate Pralines	Avelines	
Chocolate Cream	Nougat	
Chocolate Dragees	Pralines	
Chocolate Liquer		

Assortments of the above in Fancy Boxes, from Re. 1 to Rs. 30 each.

Holly Wreaths, Mistletoes, Ivy, Xmas Tree, Ornaments, Flags, Wax Candles, Sprays, Festoons, &c. Carlsbad Wafers, Paris Biscuits, Dessert, Maccaroons, Ratafias, &c.

NOVELTIES FOR 'XMAS, the largest Stock ever imported before.

Thousands to Select from 8 As. to Rs. 200 each

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

A LARGE STOCK OF JEWELLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE TO CHOOSE FROM.

And besides the above, 10,000 other articles, each from Re. 1, to Rs. 1,000.

INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S
EVENING DRESS
THE
CLUB
SEMI-DRESS COAT
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE MATERIALS
FROM RS. 55 CASH.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants

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QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE,
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers selecting this route not only derive the benefit of the grand scenery of the Hawaiian Islands ("The Paradise of the Pacific") but also avoid the cold and disagreeable weather so often experienced on the more Northern Tracks.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail ; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs 12 per year, including Postage.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	18

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE.

THE

UTMOST POPULARITY

OF OUR

XMAS CARDS and PACKETS

This Season can be easily judged from the very large Sale we have had of our specially selected packets in the course of the last three weeks.

6,000 PACKETS SOLD

IN

THREE WEEKS.

A New Consignment of Packets was therefore wired for and has just arrived per S. S. Caledonia.

VALUE—Six times the PRICE PAID.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

I THE Undersigned do hereby give notice to all persons that I have CONTRACTED to PURCHASE from Messrs. EKNATH RAGHOONATH KHOTAY, DHONDINATH RAGHOONATH KHOTAY and SOONDERNATH DINANATH KHOTAY, the following property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 5960 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Byculla, near the Old Race Course, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and bounded as follows: on the East by the land recently bought by the Bombay Municipality on the West by the property belonging to Chima Assuna Kamatti, on the North by the property of Sayad Hoosein Esmail, and on the South by a private passage and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13805, and under survey No. 1-3539 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under E. Ward No. 4028 (13) and Street No. 215. All persons having any claim to the same or to any part thereof by way of gift, legacy, lien, sale, mortgage, inheritance or in any manner whatsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in Jugjeevan Keeka Street, or to his Solicitors Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same will be deemed to have been waived.

હરીચંદ રૂપચંદ.

Bombay, 8th December, 1897.

WANTED
FOR THE
GUNTUR MERCHANTS COTTON PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED),
AN EXPERIENCED
MECHANICHAL ENGINEER,
to be in charge of the Company's Cummins Patent Press at Guntur.

Apply to the undersigned, stating qualification and salary required, with copies of testimonials attached.

P. SRIRAMULU SASTRI,
Joint Secretary, Guntur.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS

	Rs.	a.
BEST WHITE KID GLOVES	2	0
WHITE BOWS AND TIES	0	8
BLACK SILK BOWS	1	8
DRESS HATS "SOFT"	10	8
DRESS SOCKS	3	8
DRESS PUMPS	9	8
DRESS SHIRTS	5	0
SEMI DRESS JACKET, SILK LINED	4	0
DRESS SUITS	85	0

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 401 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 10,53,600 (ten lakhs fifty-three thousand six hundred) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of twenty-one years from the 1st February, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st February and the 1st August of each year.

3. The form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 10,53,600 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P.M. of THURSDAY, the 16th December, 1897.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1897-98."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes or Cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in Currency-notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas; a tender in which the rate is not so specified will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The balance of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-third by the 31st December, 1897.
Do. by the 14th January, 1898.
Do. by the 31st January, 1898.

Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st January, 1898.

14. The Commissioners have fixed the minimum at Rs. 98, are are not prepared to accept any tender at a lower rate. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a *pro rata* allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. The tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 16th December, 1897, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 1st December, 1897.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent Debenture Loan for 1897-98, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency Notes, or a Cheque for Rs.

(Signed.)

Dated

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HISTORY OF THE MAYO COLLEGE
THE ETON OF INDIA.
By HERBERT SHERRING, Headmaster.

	Rs.
In two Editions:—Ordinary Edition in two vols., 600 pages	10
Edition de luxe, 15 by 11, full morocco binding, gilt edged, 300 pages, containing 23 illustrations, 10 by 8, and 130 cartes de visite	100

A few copies still available.

Apply to H. SHERRING, Mayo College, Ajmere.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, having arrived at Kasauli, and having taken the Manor House Estate comprising "Manor House" "Manor Lodge" together with extensive grounds, will have ample accommodation for 30 RESIDENT pupils, and all letters should be addressed to him DIRECT at Emmanuel College, Kasauli.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI GIRJABAI, wife of MR. PARASHRAM MAHADEO and Messrs. BHAGWANTRAO PARASHRAM and MAKUNDRAO PARASHRAM, have contracted to sell the two undermentioned properties to our client Mr. JALBHOY ARDESHIR SETT. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any one of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage standing thereon, situate at Pedder Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7522 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 701 New No. 3184 Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7107, and bounded on the East by the said Pedder Road, on the West by the property of the said Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, on the North by the property of Karimbhoy Ebrahim, and on the South partly by the property of Dadoba Juggonath and partly by the property of Valabhdas Valjee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage standing thereon situate at the said Pedder Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 660 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 701 New No. 3184, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7107, and bounded on the East by the property of Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, now occupied by the family of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, on the West by the said Pedder Road, on the North by a passage leading to the Honorable Mr. Dharamsey's bungalow, and on the South by the property of the late Mr. Muncherjee Cama.—Dated this 8th day of December, 1897.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM AND KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF YARN, CLOTH, &c., AT THE FRAMJEE PETIT MILL, MAZAGON, DAROOKHANA.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, Framjee Petit Mill Fire Loss, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mill godown THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m.

A large quantity of grey yarn in bales, bundles and hanks, and a quantity of cloth in bales, bundles and loose pieces, also leather rings, canvas, casing paper, sewing twine cotton ropes, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time each lot shall be knocked down to the purchaser.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1897

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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AMOY.
BANGKOK.
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PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE STEWARDS, W. I. T. C., will AGE, CLASS, and MEASURE, at the Race Course, on SUNDAY, 12th December, 1897, at 2-30 P.M.

Applications for forms to be made at Office W. I. T. C. Byculla Club before SATURDAY next.

Forms must be paid for on application.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 6th December, 1897.

NOTICE.

Owing to an intimation from the PLAGUE COMMITTEE, Bombay, the Stewards, W. I. T. C., have decided NOT TO HOLD the BOMBAY RACES advertised for 19th, 22nd, 24th, and 26th February, 1898.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

MADRAS RACES.
1ST SPRING MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the 1st ENTRANCES for the 1st SPRING MEETING to be held on the 25th, 27th and 29th January, 1898, CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to first para. of General Condition No. 9.

G. M. J. MOORE, LIEUT.-COL.,
For Honorary Secretary, Madras Races.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS
AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, at a FARE and a HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway from TUESDAY, the fourteenth of December, 1897 to FRIDAY, the thirty-first of December, 1897 (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including FRIDAY, the fourteenth of January, 1898.

2. Through Return Tickets (First and Second Class only) at a fare and a half, between these dates, will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The holder of a Holiday Ticket from Bombay to Agra can return via Cawnpore, or the holder of a Holiday Ticket for Cawnpore may return via Agra, within these dates.

3. The following are the Return First and Second Class fares between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations, and Agra and Cawnpore, respectively, namely:—

	First Class. Rs.	a.	Second Class. Rs.	a.
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort and back	78	9	39	5
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore and back	78	9	39	5
Byculla to Agra Fort and back	78	5	39	4
Byculla to Cawnpore and back	78	5	39	4

4. Full particulars of the concession allowed over the E. I., B. N., O. and R., I. M., and B. B. and C. I. Rys. can be obtained at any of the Stations of the G. I. P. Ry. or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Nineteenth November, 1897.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of REVENUE STORES and STATIONERY, for the Official year ending 31st March, 1899, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

Forms of Tender giving full details may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

All covers containing Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Stores and Stationery" sealed and addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.

All Tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at his Office on the 10th January, 1898.

Special terms of Freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal-Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending Tenderers by the Undersigned, on application.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Nagpur, C. P., 20th November, 1897.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, at Hornby Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of December, 1897, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to transact the following business:—

(A) To assent to sanction and confirm the acquisition by purchase from the Executors of Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, at the price of Rs. 36,000 and on such terms and conditions as the Directors shall think fit, of a piece of land with the Bungalow, Chawls, Shops, Stables, Godowns, and Cookrooms standing thereon, situate on the North side of the New Falkland Road and containing 3850 square yards or thereabouts, and which property was purchased on behalf of the Company by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the Chairman of the Board of Directors, at an auction sale held on the 28th October, 1897.

(B) To assent to sanction and confirm the acquisition by purchase from the Alliance Manufacturing Company, Limited, of a piece of land containing about 21,000 square yards situate at Tardeo, in the vicinity of the Manockjee Petit Mills with two roads or passages leading or adjacent thereto at the price of Rs. 2-8 per square yard, on such terms and conditions, especially as to the consideration to be paid for the joint ownership and use of the said roads and passages as the Directors shall think fit, and which property was purchased on behalf of the Company by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
The Manockjee Petit Mfg., Co., Ld.

Bombay, 30th November, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay.

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6¼ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel. } BOMBAY.

THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
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"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL under the

NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

If the POLICY be effected now it will participate in the PROFITS for the past 3 years.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled during 5 years and now exceed

Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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OF THE

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun-sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 10-58m., Low water, 5-20m., 4-57a.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of Chairman, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Sale of Work, St. George's Hospital.
Prize-distribution, Dr. Antonio da Silva's School, Lower Mahim.
University Examination Results.
Reception of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, Bowen Church, 4 p.m.
Public meeting, ditto, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The barque Grosvenor and steamer Setos entered, and the steamer Orthello left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Thames left the dock yesterday.

THE SASSOON HOSPITAL.—The Civil Surgeon of the Sassoon General Hospital, Poona, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a check for Rs. 200, from Mrs. Sims Williams, Great Western Hotel, Bombay, as a thank-offering to the Sassoon General Hospital Benovolent Fund.

ACCIDENT IN THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.—Bheewa Byroo, a labourer employed in the Government Dockyard, had his left leg above the knee injured by a stone which he was rolling accidentally falling upon it. The labourer was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

ACCIDENT IN A THREAD FACTORY.—Jankee, a woman, aged about fifty-five years, employed in the Mowji Kasbowji Thread Factory, at Elphinstone Road, and residing at Madanpoora, was, on Tuesday evening, descending a ladder in the factory with a load of thread on her head, when her foot accidentally slipped and she fell on to the floor, a distance of about four feet, sustaining a dislocation of the left arm at the shoulder. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

ACCIDENT AT MANGROLE.—On the morning of the 6th instant, while the anchor of the steamship Bahaduri was being lowered at Mangrole, a passenger, aged about forty years, ran to the side of the ship and got his left foot entangled in the rope which was attached to the chain of the anchor, resulting in his foot being cut off. On the arrival of the vessel in Bombay, the injured passenger, whose name is Purashram Purshotam, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

A RUFFIAN SENT TO JAIL.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the charge of causing grievous hurt to Dossabhoy Rustomji, a Parsee corpse-bearer, preferred against Nowroji Shapoorji, commonly known as "Nowla Bhogi." The accused, it appeared from the evidence, had made himself a terror in Bharkote [and maintained himself chiefly by blackmailing respectable residents of the locality. He had often been fined for assaulting people and bound over to keep the peace. The charge having been proved, he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for six months.

HOW A PARSEE CHEATED A BORAH.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sorab Chessau charged Dhunjibhoy Nowroji Mistry, a Parsee, with cheating and fraud in respect of Rs. 800. Accused called a Borah dealing in old furniture and second-hand goods, and told him that some old furniture, etc., was lying at the Watson's Hotel and some at Sirdar's Buildings, and if the Borah allowed him a hundred rupees by way of brokerage, he would see that the property was sold to him for Rs. 800. The Borah agreed, and the whole amount was paid him. He took the money and cleared out from the back door. The charge was brought home, and accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE STORY OF A CLEARING AGENT.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, resumed hearing of the charge of cheating preferred against Khima Abba, in respect of two cases of hardware, valued at £134, documents in regard to which were entrusted to the accused by Messrs. George Barkeley and Company, of Medows Street. Ludha Cooverji, who was charged with abetment of the offence, was discharged. The first accused cleared the goods from the Customs House Warehouse and sent the cases to the godown of Abdulla Khaki, of Readymoney and Co., auctioneers, who sold the same for Rs. 325 to Cassum Ahmed. The whole of the stolen property was recovered, and the first accused, Khima, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.—The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Charitable School at the Omercarry Imamwarra, established and solely maintained by Haji Abdul Hoosein Shirazee, the agent of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, took place, yesterday, at his residence, Nesbit Road, Mazagon. There was a large gathering present, among whom were Messrs. Aga Mahomed Hosein Dedushty, Mirza Hydayet Khan, Mahomed Ismail, Mahomed Ebrahim, Haji Mahomed Babanee, Aga Mahomed Jaffer Isphanee, and several other leading Persian Merchants of Bombay. After the distribution of books, Aga Mirza Mahomed, the son of Haji Abdul Hoosein presented the students with money, new clothes, etc. Then followed tea, sherbet, and a sumptuous dinner, and the company broke off in the afternoon very much pleased with the hospitality of Haji Abdul Hoosein.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—On Tuesday morning, a prow, belonging to one Kalidas Nanji, and laden with a cargo of five hundred bags of bran, was moored alongside the steamship Indravati to discharge the bags into the latter vessel. When about two hundred and fifty-six bags had been discharged, one of the planks came away from the bottom of the prow, which immediately filled in with water and sank. The remaining bags floated on the surface of the water and were recovered by the tindal and crew.—On Tuesday evening, a prow, laden with firewood, was proceeding up the harbour in charge of tindal Ravia Mita, when, off the Mody Bay, she ran against a rock and turned on one side, with the result that the water immediately rushed in, and about twenty candies of firewood were washed off into the sea. On the tide coming in at 10 p.m. the prow was floated, and the firewood was subsequently recovered.

FIRE AT REAY ROAD.—On Tuesday evening, a fire broke out in a cadjan hut, occupied by one Krishna Gopal, a blacksmith, at Reay Road, and resulted in the destruction of a cluster of huts, thirty-one in number, situated in the immediate neighbourhood. These huts, which were in the occupation of thirty-one persons, were partly situated on the Port Trust estates and partly on the ground belonging to one Kurrimji Allbhoy. The fire-brigade stations were soon communicated with, and the Sankli Tank steamer was promptly in attendance, followed by the Chinchpoogly and Babulla Tank steamers. The flames, however, spread with rapidity owing to the materials of the sheds being very inflammable, and before the steamers could be put in motion the whole group was ablaze, and in an incredibly short time were razed to the ground. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,000. No injury was caused to human beings, but a goat was burnt. The fire originated from the forge, kept by Krishna Gopal, in his shed, which set fire to a quantity of hay.

THE DIAMOND SWALLOWER.—Superintendent Brewin, yesterday, brought up Kristo Chundernath a Bengali Babu, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged him with theft of a diamond, a Brazilian stone, valued at Rs. 1,000, belonging to Messrs. Marcks and Company. The accused went to the shop of Messrs. Marcks and Company, and was shown in by Mr. Proctor, the manager of the establishment. Accused desired to buy a two-carrat stone, and Mr. Proctor handed him a packet containing three diamonds of about that weight. Accused went near a window pretending to examine the stones in the light. A few minutes afterwards he returned two diamonds to the manager, and when the latter asked for the third accused said he had been given only two. He was detained and the police were called in. The missing diamond was not found with accused, though he was very carefully searched. The manager having expressed his suspicions that accused had swallowed the diamond, the police put him into a lock-up, and administered an emetic. He subsequently passed the diamond, which was identified by Mr. Proctor. Accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' hard labour in the common jail.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE MILL ENGINEER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Bawan Khari, Chowpatty, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Jehangirji Burjorji Engineer, a Parsee, aged thirty-two years, son of Burjorji Byramji Engineer, a Government pensioner. The deceased, who was a third-class engineer, had been residing with his father, at Bawan Khari, Chowpatty, until two days ago, when he was appointed an engine driver in the City of Bombay Mill, at Chinchpoogly, and since that appointment be resided in the mill premises. About 5 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, the deceased was standing on the floor outside the railing which fenced off the crank in the engine-room, when the crank of the engine suddenly struck him and he was knocked down on the iron floor. An oil-man, who was at the time standing at the rear end of the cylinder on the same side of the engine, noticed the accident, and he immediately, with the assistance of other persons, pulled the deceased out from under the railing. He was placed in a victoria and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he had sustained a contused wound above the right eyebrow, another similar contusion on the back of the right forearm, and abrasions on both thighs. The injuries were dressed, and Jehangir was asked to remain in the hospital, but he refused to do so, and he was taken to his father's residence, at Chowpatty, where he died at half-past 9 o'clock, the same evening. The deceased obtained his third-class certificate about six or seven years ago, and had been an engine driver in two mills in Bombay before he joined the City of Bombay Mill. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

A SPECULATIVE MEHTA AND HIS MASTER.

DWARKADAS CHOGMULL AND OTHERS VS. SIRDAR HAJEE OOMER JAMAL YUNANI.

THE plaintiffs claimed to recover from defendant the sum of Rs. 6,000, with interest and costs, for monies lent and advanced at interest. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was that, on the 21st October 1895, they lent to defendant a sum of Rs. 5,000, and two days later a further sum of Rs. 1000, at interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum; and the defendant's agent, who received the monies, made entries for the same in the plaintiffs' book. The latter had demanded repayment of the sums, but the defendant had failed to repay. The defence was that the defendant has never had any direct cash transactions with the plaintiff or by his Mehta, but there had been hoondie transactions affected through brokers. The defendant had in his employ a mehta named Jadowjee Nandlal, who had no authority to sign his name or to borrow monies on his account. Defendant had now discovered that Jadowjee used to speculate on his own account in cotton and opium *satta* transactions, and had sometimes one Canjee Jeewa as his partner in such speculations. Defendant believed that Jadowjee, being in want of money, borrowed from the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,000; and that if the monies were so borrowed, it was a fraud upon the defendant. The latter was also informed that the monies were required by the mehta to assist his co-speculator Canjee. The plaintiff had received a crossed cheque for Rs. 1,000, and having no bank of their own, through which the same could be paid, the defendant allowed it to be credited in his account with the Bank, and gave an uncrossed cheque in exchange to his mehta to be handed to the plaintiffs. The mehta cashed the cheque, but did not hand the proceeds to plaintiffs. Defendant said he was not responsible for such defalcation, as the mehta was the plaintiffs' agent in the transaction.

Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, in delivering judgment, said he had carefully read over the evidence in the case. The first question was, Whether the defendant was responsible for the item of Rs. 5000? Was the defendant responsible for this amount? The plaintiff says that Jadowjee was the general agent of the defendant and used to do all his business, including the borrowing of monies, and that he was head of the Chuckla shop, while the defendant says that Jadowjee was one of his mehtas, and was never authorized to borrow monies except by special permission given by chits. Thus the *onus* was evidently on the plaintiffs, when the defendant said he had not received the amount. Brijvalabdas, Nensook's moonim, swore to an arrangement with the defendant; but he was an interested witness, inasmuch as he also claimed some amount paid to Jadowjee. The other evidence of the plaintiff consisted of his brokers, and in considering the weight of their evidence, his lordship could not attach any credence to it; and as regards Brijvalabdas, he stood in the same position as plaintiffs' moonim; but apart from that, Brijvalabdas spoke to a special arrangement, but for which he would not have advanced to Jadowjee. So, too, the evidence of Assram, plaintiffs' moonim, must be taken to be interested. He never saw the defendant, which he might have done, and his information that Jadowjee was defendant's moonim, was neither authorized nor sanctioned by the defendant. As to the two brokers, no reliance could be placed on their evidence. So on plaintiffs' evidence, it was not at all convincing. Against these was the direct denial of the defendant. It was at least as good as that of the plaintiffs', though, of course, he too was an interested party. Going through the evidence on behalf of the defendant, his Lordship said that it was true that no chits, without which monies were never borrowed, had been produced, nor was the evidence of any merchants called to prove the practice of issuing chits; but the absence of such chits did not reduce the weight of evidence, especially because his Lordship thought such scraps need not be preserved or entered in the books of account. As to the evidence of the defendant's mehta, the same must be received with caution. Thus it was difficult to rely on the oral evidence in the case. As to the documentary evidence and the conduct of the parties, which had next to be considered, they did not help the case much further. If there were many cash transactions in the *sama daskat* book, the same would no doubt have helped the plaintiffs a great deal; but they did not appear in the defendant's book at all, and so did not help the plaintiffs. The only admitted transaction was the item of Rs. 5,000. The plaintiffs said this was a mere cash transaction, while defendant said it was not so; but a promissory note transaction. This was corroborated by the fact that it was paid after 63 days, which was the ordinary term for a hoondie or note transaction. The item appeared in the defendant's diary under that date, and also in the ledger in the *ooplak* account. His Lordship considered it unfortunate that the diary was not disclosed in the first instance, nor could it be said that it was a fabrication. In any case, it carried the case no further, even if genuine. On the whole, his Lordship did not feel himself absolutely satisfied one way or the other about the item of Rs. 5,000, and consequently he had to revert to the *onus* which lay on the plaintiffs. So he failed if he did not satisfy it, as his Lordship thought he had not. Then as to the question whether the defendant had not the benefit of the said sum of Rs. 5,000, his Lordship went into the facts as to the amount having been paid to one Canjee Jewa. It was paid in and drawn out the next day, which meant it remained there for a few hours. The defendant did not want it and owed Canjee only about Rs. 500, thus the defendant could not be held to have had the benefit of it. Thus the case resolved itself into one of that class of cases in which one or two innocent parties must suffer. Plaintiffs were negligent in not ascertaining the exact scope of Jadowjee's authority. They could have done so at the defendant's Chuckla shop any day. Jadowjee apparently had no better authority than any other mehta. Thus his Lordship felt satisfied that Jadowjee had no authority to sign anything, nor was it proved that he signed anything. *Sama daskat* book was immaterial if genuine. It might be contemporaneous or not, and consequently his Lordship held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the relief on the sum of Rs. 5,000 as he had failed to discharge the *onus*. As to the cheque for Rs. 1,000, the facts had not been disputed. His Lordship had to consider what were the inferences of law. The plaintiffs said it was an ordinary loan, though on a crossed cheque. The defendant did not want the money, so it was not a loan. His Lordship was inclined to believe that the defendant's version, that it was a crossed cheque given to be cashed, as the plaintiffs had no banking account, was true. The entry in the plaintiffs' own book and defendant's book corroborated this; but assuming that to be so, when it was paid into the defendant's account in the bank, it appeared to his Lordship that Jadowjee ceased to be the plaintiffs' agent for its return. The defendant had the benefit, though not much in fact. On the best consideration his Lordship thought that the delay altered the state of things and converted it into a loan transaction, making Jadowjee the agent of the defendant, and not of the plaintiffs. Therefore there must be a decree for the plaintiffs on this item of Rs. 1,000. As to costs, the plaintiffs had failed on their main contention, and was adjudged to pay the defendant one-half of his costs while paying their own.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE BEGNATH SADASHIV.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked. As none of the creditors appeared to show cause against the rule, his lordship made it absolute.

RE RANCHODDAS GOKALDAS.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE KESHAVJEE KALIYANJEE.

Mr. Lowndes, for the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication be not revoked. His lordship granted the application.

RE BHASKER MAHADEV GUJAR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order. His lordship granted the usual interim order.

THE Bishop of Salisbury has been greatly shocked by the conduct of the churchwarden of St. James's Church, Shaftesbury, who enriched his farm by the addition of five loads of earth from the site of a former chancel. He had done it, he stated, by permission of the rector, but the bishop took a serious view of the action, and said it was a most unseemly thing to allow the sacred dust of ages to be taken on to a farm and trampled on by cattle. He ordered the earth to be returned if possible; but, if not, it was to be collected in a mound and grassed over.

THE MANDALAY DISTURBANCE.

THE trial of 14 persons on charges of being concerned in the recent disturbance at Mandalay commenced in the Court of the Additional Session on November 24th.

Mr. Lutter, the Public Prosecutor, having briefly opened the case for the Crown, Mrs. Wilson was called as the first witness for the prosecution. Her right hand was still in bandages, but otherwise she seemed to have made a good recovery. She stated that on the 11th October as she and Private McLean were entering the South Gate about 8 o'clock, and while they were still on the bridge two Burmans attacked Private McLean from behind. She ran through the gate and was also attacked from behind, and got a cut on the shoulder. She then got into the guard room where she saw two or three policemen, who immediately ran away. As the Burmans were surrounding the steps she had to jump over the verandah railings at the side, being again cut on the back as she did so. She ran on to the north, and was met by private McLean who tried to rescue her and pull her through Major Dobbie's compound fence, but he must have lost his hand then and so was unable to do so. She fell in the ditch and received a cut on her arm, then she picked herself up and ran on, being followed by the Burmans, who cut her thumb and also half her hair off. She also received other cuts, but did not know when they were inflicted. She got into Captain Ditmas's house, where she became unconscious, and recovered her senses the next morning in Hospital. She stated that her occupation was that of fiddle-string maker, but she would be unable to work at that again.

Major Dobbie who was the next witness stated: I was at dinner on the 11th October, when I heard a man shout out: "they are murdering us, be quick." I also heard the screams of a woman. I ran out to the gate and saw some people near the guard house so I ran towards them. They set up a shout and began running in my direction. It was moonlight, and I saw they had drawn swords in their hands. I ran back shouting to my wife, who immediately gave me my revolver, with which I got back to my gate just as the crowd arrived at it. I asked them to surrender (Tine nay) but they rushed at the gate, so I opened fire on them. They gave way from the eastern gate and went to the other, where I also ran across shouting to my orderly to shut the gate. Here I was again obliged to open fire on the Burmans. After reloading my revolver I continued firing till the crowd bolted to the south gate of the Fort, whereupon I went into my house to see if my wife and sister-in-law were all right, and found Private McLean very badly wounded and being attended to by my wife. Then I went out again and was almost immediately joined by Captain Carrick and Lieutenant Harrington, of my Regiment, and Lieutenants Carleton and Simpson, of the 3rd Burma Regiment. We went through the gateway of the Fort and found nobody, but on turning round we saw the Burmans blocking up the inner end of the gateway. They charged us and we had a fight in the allyway and drove the Burmans back. Then I saw the hpoongyi, I think, and another man or two in the small recess in the gateway, and I called on them to surrender but they came rushing out at me. I had fired all my shots, but somebody else fired just then and one of the Burmans fell. I do not personally know anything else about the fight. I then took out a patrol but we did not find anyone else. About 4 or 5 o'clock the next morning I found Private McLean's hand on the outside of my compound fence quite close to it, at the south-eastern corner. I recognise two bullets shown me as similar to those which are fired from my revolver.

Corroborative evidence was given by Lieutenants Carleton and Simpson, and after some native witnesses had appeared the court adjourned.

At the next hearing Ma Ma Gyi, a trader told the story of how she had made the acquaintance of the hpoongyi who lead the attack, and who, she said, called himself Minloung (an embryo prince) and said he would be king in Mandalay. The witness who was a Police spy described various meetings of individual conspirators, of which she had given the police information, and she professed to identify a number of the accused. Maung Saung Tike, thugyi of Chindaung corroborated this evidence and identified others of the accused as connected with the conspiracy. He continued: The hpoongyi asked me where I came from, and I said falsely from Sale. He said "Am I to trust you?" I said "Yes, I wish to serve you." He said "To-day is a propitious time, and at 7 o'clock to-day we leave. Go and speak to those men and have some tea." They were seated on a raised platform drinking tea. The 14th accused, Ba Te, gave me a charmed betel quid and said "Take this we are all the same." The hpoongyi said that they would attack the Palace and the Military Police lines. I told the Head Constable that they were starting. The Head Constable went to see for himself and returned saying they had not started. Chan Aye then came running saying that the hpoongyi had started with his men. On this the little Head Constable said he would follow. The hpoongyi said that he would become king after the attack; that the people of this world did not know he was to be king but the existences in the sky did. He said that it did not matter how few men he had, that he would vanquish the Government.

Captain Carrick of the 4th Burma Battalion, gave evidence as to what he saw on the night of the disturbance. The Head Constable said:—I am under suspension at present. I first heard about the Setkya hpoongyi about a year ago. I made a report to my superior officers, to the A. S. P. (Maung Ni,) the D. S. P. and the Deputy Commissioner. Last year I heard they were plotting but nothing happened. I went and looked at the hpoongyi and knew him by sight. On the 11th of October I received information from Ma Ma Gyi and went to her house at 3-30. There I saw Maung Saung. Ma Ma Gyi told me she had her spy and that she heard they were going to start. I went myself to the kyaung and saw no signs of the hpoongyi leaving. I saw five old men counting their beads and talking from the zayat. At 6-30 again I went to the house of Ma Ma Gyi and was warned that day, the next or the day after, the hpoongyi would start but whether it was to worship or why, it was not certain. I tried to give information by telephone from No. 10 thannah but failed and so sent Maung Saing, the guard writer, in a garry to tell the A. S. P., Mr. Hill. I met Mr. Hill at 7-30 and told him the hpoongyi had left Mr. Hill tried to telephone from No. 9 but failed: and he sent me to No. 8 Guard and I sent messages to the lock up, to No. 17 Guard for Maung Ni. I then went personally to Maung Ni's house. He said he would look after his charge, and for me to do the same to mine, that he had received the information. I then went to Mr. Hill who left on a pony. I waited till 11 when I heard that the attack had already taken place and went back to my thana for the purpose of arresting and enquiring about those suspected to be concerned in the attack. I was then called by Mr. Hill to search the zayat for weapons and evidence, but I found nothing. I then went and searched the house of No. 4 Nga Pe, and No. 5 Nga Chit. I first searched the house of No. 5 who was not at home and found nothing. Then that of No. 4 and while searching he turned up with the akwet gaung, Maung Pu, and two or three men of the quarter whose names I don't know. I arrested Nga Te and interrogated him. Next morning at the dead house of the hospital I saw the bodies of the Setkya hpoongyi and Maung Kyaw, and two others whom I did not know before. Maung Chon, painter, deposed to seeing the crowd of men pass his house on October 11th. They had dabs over their shoulders. He asked what was the matter and received no reply. On asking a second time the hpoongyi abused him. He informed Inspector U. Hpay who came with a double barrelled gun and followed at once. When witness and the Inspector got near his house they heard the report of firearms from the Fort and the Inspector hurried on. They got across the bridge where someone covered them with a gun and prevented them from going on. The Inspector went on and witness was left behind. He could not recognise any of the gang.

ENTRIES BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 11th DECEMBER.

NOVICE STAKES.

Mr. Jackson's Strawberry.
Major Blomfield's Blenheim.
Mr. Hyde's Peacemaker.
Mr. Mollison's Bawbie.
Mr. F. Graham's Kowat.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's, Mooktar.
Mr. Leslie's Tyrone II.

THE COLONIALS.

Aga Moochool Shah's Sampler.
Mr. F. Graham's Luxury.
Mr. Tulloch's Ontario.
Mr. Dinshaw, Vakil's Grace Darling.

THE LILLIPUTS.

Mr. Hydye's Peacemaker.
Mr. R. B.'s Romeo.
Mr. F. Grahams Kowat.
Mr. Hendrie 's Reality.
Mr. S. A. W.'s Sirdar.

THE BEDOUIN STAKES.

Aga S. Shah's Shamshad.
A. M. Bushari's Liverpool.
Mahomed Abdoola's Ardahan.
Mr. Frankland's Offchance.
Ali bin Amir's Azam II.
R. P. Kapadia's Shariff.

PONY SELLING RACE.

Mr Jackson's Strawberry.
Mr Monkson's Guzzanfar.
Mr Jussuffally's Mahomeds Driver.

EXTRA RACE—THE DESERT STAKES.

For all Arabs landed since 1st August, 1897. Horses, 10st, Galloways, 14 hands, 9st 7lb, W I.
Entrance Rs. 10, to close at Race Stand, 5 p.m. Thursday. Half forfeit if struck out by 8 a.m., Friday Conditions Prospectus, Dec. 11.

CECIL GRAY, Secy. W. I. T. C.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE GORAKHPUR INQUIRY.

THE WIDOW COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

MUSAMMAT AHMADI, widow of Karim Khan, was committed at Gorakhpur to the Sessions on Monday on the charge of murder. The Deputy Magistrate, on committing, asked the prosecution if they had anything to say as to bail pending the trial. Mr. Reid, Advocate for the Prosecution, said the case being committed, the Court's powers ended. The Magistrate ordered the *purdah* of the accused to be preserved unless a higher authority ordered otherwise. The accused has always attended the court in a covered palki.

Before the commitment the Defence cross-examined Inspector Thompson on most of the matters referred to in counsel's speech. The witness deposed that the niece was arrested on the 7th, the wife on the 16th, and the grandson on the 27th October. Questioned about the grandson, the witness said the police had evidence showing the grandson's presence in a chemist's shop on the morning Karim Khan died: he had gone to the shop to get a prescription containing opium made up. The police had this evidence some time before the arrest was made. No additional evidence was obtained either against the niece or the grandson after their respective arrests. The wife was arrested because the police investigation led to the conclusion that she had assisted the niece to prepare the *pan* for the deceased which it was believed contained the poison that killed the deceased. This was the first police theory. The *pan* referred to was not the *pan* now said to have been given to the deceased by the little girl. It was true the evidence now given connecting the wife with the death was not in the hands of the police before the 1st November, but the police had been in search of the girl who says she took milk to the deceased, from about the middle of October when her brother had made a statement. Questioned about the search, witness said she had learnt that the girl was concealed in the house of Fazil Khan at a village about three miles off. The witness did not search at once, but waited for four or five days to make arrangements. His plans being ripe on the 1st November, he went to the house pointed out by his detective, and found there the girl and her mother, but the owner of the house was not Fazil Khan, but Elahibux, who said Fazil Khan asked him to keep the girl. Elahibux had not been prosecuted for hiding the girl in his house, but Fazil Khan was being prosecuted. In reply to further cross-examination the witness said it was a fact that it was openly said in Gorakhpur that the police had been bribed by the accused. The witness knew that a certain police officer had said so, and had spoken freely to the effect that that was his belief. The witness knew of no proof of any bribing. The witness added he had never said and did not now say that any of the accused had ever tried to bribe him. A case had been brought against a man for putting Rs. 70 in witness's dogcart, but the man was acquitted. The police officer who had said bribery took place investigated the case with witness up to about the 11th October, when he went to Basti. The witness knew the Commissioner held an inquiry into the alleged irregularities of the police during the investigation, but did not know the particulars. The Superintendent of Police did complain to the Inspector-General that witness had spoken disrespectfully against the Superintendent at the kotwali. The Commissioner asked witness about the matter, but witness denied having done so. Considerable friction arose out of the investigation between the Superintendent and the other officer referred to. The Superintendent took one view as to the cause of death; the witness and another investigating officer took another view.

In re-examination the witness said the officer referred to sometimes did speak recklessly. A good deal of money had been flying about which might have led to the reports of bribery, but so far as the witness knew this money had been properly spent by accused in the defence and in other legitimate objects.

The court inspector deposed that the girl who was said to have taken *pan* to the deceased was found by him on the 7th November. She stayed that night with another girl and her mother, and next morning her statement was taken by the magistrate.

The Defence, after all the cross-examination had been concluded, asked the Court to discharge the accused on the ground that the medical evidence, was not conclusive. If this were not done then the accused wished her witnesses to be examined. The Court refused to examine the witnesses for the defence on the ground that it was not necessary. The accused said she reserved her statement.

THE ATTACK ON THE GUARD AT PESHAWAR.

THE *Pioneer's* correspondent at Peshawar writes:—On the early morning of the 29th November, at about 3 a. m., an attack was made on the native Base Depot or Guard, which was furnished by the 13th Rajputs, by a number of Afridis, estimated at 20 or 30. The assailants came round from the rear of the building, and in the darkness were not noticed by the sentry until they were within 10 or 15 yards of the guard. The sentry at once gave the alarm and fired, and simultaneously the Afridis fired a ragged volley into the men of the guard, who were sleeping in the verandah, killing one of them on the spot. The guard at once turned out and sharp firing ensued from both sides, and continued for ten minutes or more—the Afridis slowly moving off and continuing to fire as they did so.

Unfortunately the N. C. O. in command of the guard was severely wounded after the second or third round had been fired, and the four remaining men of the guard had to bear the brunt of the fighting which was severe while it lasted.

After daylight 28 bullet marks were counted on the wall of the guard-room which shows what a heavy fire was directed against it—and a number of snider cartridge cases were picked up all round. There seems to be no doubt that the Afridis were sneaking up to rush the guard and seized their arms, or else were intending to break into the guard-room where some rifles belonging to the Base Depot are stored, and were seen by the sentry only just in time.

The guard-room is in a rather exposed situation at the junction of the Michni Road with the Circular Road, and it is probable the Afridis came from the direction of Hari Singh Kaburj or Jamrud by a road which joins the Michni Road about two miles from the guard.

The following remarks on this affair were published in District Orders by Brigadier-General Elles, C. B., Commanding at Peshawar:—

"I consider in this case that the remaining men of the guard, including the Lance-Naick, behaved extremely well under trying circumstances and prevented the guard-room being rushed and arms stolen, which was evidently the object of the attack. It was due to their determined attitude that the raiders were beaten off and foiled in their attempt. The officer commanding 13th Bengal Infantry will be good enough to publish the above in regimental orders, and convey to the men on parade my appreciation of their conduct."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE Coorla season shooting of the club commenced on Friday morning, the 3rd instant when 17 members put in an appearance. The distances were 200 and 300 yards, and as will be seen by the following scores, some very good shooting was made. Volunteer Fry, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and Volunteer Mason, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, tied for first place at 200 yards, and Lieutenant Sharp, Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Sergeant Major Downing, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, made the best totals at 300 yards. Some very interesting and close competitions are anticipated this season, and as time goes on the running for the Club Championship will be closely watched. The following are the scores made and the programme of matches for the season:—

1ST COMPETITION.

	200 yds.	
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vol	26a	Ties
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I Ry Vol	26b	
Gunner W J Harris, Royal Navy	25	
Capt F W English, B V Rifles	25	
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	25	
Vol F H English, B V Rifles	24	
Sgt-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	24	
C P O G Williams, Royal Navy	23	
Sergt A R Sharp, B V Rifles	23	
Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifles	20	
Cr Sergt J E Keess, B V Rifles	20	
Vol A Prentice, B B and C I Ry Vol	19	
Cr-Segt H Black, B V Rifles	19	
Sergt-Instr G Wells, B V Rifles	16	
C P O N Silvester, Royal Navy	16	
Vol H Row, B V Rifles	16	
Sergt E Chitts, B V Rifles	14	

(a) winner of 1st spoon; (b) winner of 2nd spoon.

2ND COMPETITION.

	300 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifles	25 a
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V Rifles	25 b
C P O G Williams, Ryl Navy	23
Sergt A R Sharp, B V Rifles	23
Capt F W English, B V Rifles	22
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V Rifles	22
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	22
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, B V Rifles	21
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	20
Gunner W J Harris, Ryl Navy	19
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	18
Vol A Prentice, B B and C I R Vols	17
C P O N Silvester, Ryl Navy	16
Vol H Row, B V Rifles	16
Sergt E Chitts, B V Rifles	15
Sergt-Instr G Wells, B V Rifles	14
Vol F H English, B V Rifles	12

(a) winner of 1st spoon; (b) winner of 2nd spoon.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 8TH OF DECEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·095	SE	...	70·1	50·2	68	...	..	−0·11
Sirsa	30·063	S	3	78·2	48·7	65	...	...	−0·06
Delhi	30·099	Calm	1	75·7	48·0	70	...	...	−0·08
Agra	30·095	Calm	3	80·5	53·4	70	...	..	−0·06
Cawnpore	30·102	Calm	..	78·2	47·0	80	...	..	
Allahabad	30·095	Calm	1	77·2	48·1	91	..	..	−0·19
Jhansi	30·109	Calm	1	88·0	54·2	55	..	...	−0·18
Jacobabad	29·995	N	3	81·4	55·5	59	..	...	−0·18
Karachi	29·990	E	4	85·9	62·0	73	...	..	−0·09
Jeypore	30·095	SW	2	82·0	52·2	43	...	...	−0·24
Ajmere	30·141	Calm	1	80·4	46·8	76	...	..	−0·24
Deesa	30·037	SSE	6	86·2	52·1	67	...	...	−0·16
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·036	Calm	4	87·0	60·0	52	...	...	−0·02
Rajkot	30·024	Calm	3	85·9	57·0	54	...	...	−0·37
Ghadechi	30·003	W	4	86·0	52·2	36	...	...	..
Veraval	29·982	NNE	6	86·6	63·8	55	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·112	NNE	6	80·7	49·4	43	...	..	−0·23
Indore	30·056	Calm	1	78·7	42·6	47	...	...	−0·49
Saugor	30·096	SSE	4	78·7	55·1	41	...	...	−0·48
Jubbulpore	30·133	SE	1	76·4	44·4	75	...	...	−0·50
Hoshangabad	30·090	ENE	2	79·2	53·3	62	...	...	−0·62
Khandwa	30·073	SE	2	82·7	48·1	48	...	...	−0·23
Raipur	30·102	Calm	2	77·2	52·3	74	...	..	−0·55
Nagpur	30·095	N	4	82·2	51·2	66	...	...	−0·91
Amraoti	30·099	ENE	4	89·1	51·8	65	...	0·07	−0·60
Akola	30·094	E	3	82·5	46·2	48	..	...	−0·78
Surat	29·997	E	2	87·0	60·0	54	...	...	−0·17
Malegaon	30·099	Calm	2	81·9	48·5	56	..	...	−0·66
Bombay	29·980	ENE	16	85·3	68·0	78	...	..	−0·66
Poona	30·080	SE	7	81·8	48·0	52	...	..	−1·36
Ahmednagar	30·015	ESE	5	80·7	44·4	51	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·094	Calm	4	81·4	49·2	45	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·043	ESE	8	85·3	51·4	41	...	...	−1·24
Ratnagiri	29·942	SE	5	89·2	61·9	51	..	...	−0·50
Belgaum	29·998	ESE	14	79·7	52·9	62	..	...	−2·13
Goa	29·957	SE	8	85·0	68·3	70	..	..	...
Karwar	29·926	ENE	3	89·3	63·6	73	...	...	−2·63
Mangalore	29·914	ESE	3	89·8	67·9	56	..	0·01	−3·24
Calicut	29·880	E	6	85·3	65·0	82	...	2·10	−3·26
Cochin	29·874	Calm	M	91·3	71·6	69	...	1·74	−5·86
Bangalore	30·012	NE	7	76·2	53·4	78	...	0·97	−3·33
Secunderabad	30·052	Calm	3	81·6	51·7	65	...	...	−1·85
Masulipatam	30·037	NNE	6	83·6	64·2	66	...	...	−7·62
Bellary	30·023	E	2	83·2	58·1	63	..	0·15	−2·10
Cuddapah	30·012	SE	L	84·0	63·4	85	...	1·95	−2·99
Madras	29·975	N	7	85·0	68·0	79	...	7·19	−8·00
Coimbatore	30·009	E	4	81·9	62·1	80	...	2·98	−1·13
Trichinopoly	29·948	NNE	6	86·0	70·4	67	...	2·03	−4·00
Negapatam	29·936	NW	14	81·4	70·0	92	...	2·10	−16·65
Colombo	29·877	NNE	7	88·5	71·5	90	1·45	13·47	−1·58
Aden	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in several places to-day. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gardients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Goa. The maximum temperature is about 4° in excess of the normal at Karachi and Cochin, and the minimum in large excess at Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cochin, and the lowest 44° at Jabalpore and Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, and at Calicut, Mangalore, Neemuch, Indore, Lahore and Jacobabad. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (1·45"). A small depression exists to the west-north-westwards of Sind and the weather in the Persian Gulf, Sind, Rajputana, Cutch and Gujarat is in an unsettled condition and will become more or less cloudy. A small area of abnormally low pressure is shown by the abnormal chart to exist on and off the Malabar Coast and at and about Ceylon, where the weather is slightly unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Dec. 8.

Wednesday:—Pressure has decreased everywhere. The change is brisk generally and rapid in Kashmir and Sind. Pressure remains high and uniform over northern and central parts of India and lowest over Travancore, but a shallow depression has appeared in Sind where pressure is in considerable defect of normal, elsewhere the barometer reads normal or above normal. Winds have become irregularly cyclonic over North-West India, but elsewhere the directions generally are unchanged. Force is fresh in Lower Burma and on a part of the west coast. Temperature has risen in north-west both on the hills and the plains, fallen over the peninsula and changed irregularly elsewhere. Mean temperature is higher than usual in North-Western and Northern India and lower than usual elsewhere. Light showers have been received in Baluchistan and at Cherat and D. I. Khan and a moderate shower at Colombo, but elsewhere the weather remains rainless.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th December, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ....Inches 29·989
Temperature of the Air ....degrees 78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 67·6
Dew Point .... 62·0
Relative humidity of Air .... ·589
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)... 1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees 85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 71·8
General Directions of wind* ....ENE, E, ESE, WNW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles 295

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—DEC. 7.

10 p.m. .... 74·3

WEDNESDAY.—DEC. 8.

6 a.m. .... 69·7
10 a.m. .... 75·3
2 p.m. .... 81·3
4 p.m. .... 80·3

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th December, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next, the 11th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress—Review order. Khaki.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows:—St. Peters School—One double car to leave tram Terminus Mazagon at 4 p.m.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., to-morrow (Friday), at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Coy.:—No. 4305 Vol. G. Wharton, and 4306 Vol. A. Yarde.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th December, 1897.

1. There will be 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort (Town Hall Compound) and Nesbit Road Head-quarters, to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, at 4 p.m. sharp, on Saturday next, 11th instant and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual course of Gun Target practice. Expenses will be refunded on application on parade.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Puttles to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending the practice may parade at the same time and place under the senior present—Dress the same. Lamps to be carried.

3. Leave of absence for six months from this date is granted to Gunner J. Millar.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Dewar Cup will be fired for on Coorla Range on the 12th instant. Range 300 yards. No entrance fee. There will also be a Spoon competition at 300 and 400 yards and scores made for the Dewar Cup will count in this competition. No entries will be received after 8 a.m.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and is being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Florida, 2,049 tons, Commander J C Hurry, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo, Mr. W Whitworth and one deck passenger.

THE s s Olivemoor, 1,970 tons, Commander J Flause, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (6th November), with a cargo of 4,714 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's Pemba, 987 tons, Captain G A Shepperd, will sail to-day for Rangoon &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G H Boichaur, Mrs Nowrojee and two children, Mrs. Peroshaw and 20 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 933 tons, Captain F W Packham, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W T Nebel, Mr. Thos Wilson, Mrs. Heist, Mr. P H Keogh and 65 deck.

THE German East Africa Line S S Setos, 1,153 tons, Commander F Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, (24th November) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Graner, Mr Pairs, Mr Jameson, Mr Govindji, Mr Vussonji, Mr Rajun, Mr Thainuli, Mr Fazuladin, Mr Amirudin, Mr W Tates, Mr Stepney, Mr Henderson, and 144 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Muzaffari	1387	McAllister	N F	...	B & P S N Co
F	Caledonia	3729	Andrews	Marseilles	25-12	P & O Co
K	Clan Robertson	3104	Roberts	Antwerp	13-12	F M & Co
P	Ehrenfels	1668	Woemorn	Hamburg	...	G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	11-12	S & Co
Sabarmati	524	Fakeera	Mangalore	10-12	S & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	S Ports	9-12	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Australia	2287	Tait	Liverpool	10-12	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	9-12	Rubattino Co
6	Ancona	1888	Mudie	N F	...	P & O Co
16	Ras Rowa	1852	Scorgie	Havre	12-12	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra ....762 Russell....Karachi .....4-12 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Wardha ....3976 gross tons ....M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·20 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Setos s	Jacobs	Zanzibar, Nov 24.
	Olivemoor s	Flause	Newport, Nov 6.
	R. I. M. S. Mayo	de Berry	Aden, Nov 30.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Othello s	Rogers	Hull via Karachi.
	Thames s	Douell	Shanghai.
	Landaura s	Britten	Galle.
	Florida s	Hurry	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dco. Balduino, Canepa, for Genoa.
„ Kilwa, Packham, for Persian Gulf.
„ Pemba, Shepherd, for Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Barque Grosvenor, for Mauritius.
Steamer Mozaffari, for Marseilles and Genoa.
„ Setos, for Zanzibar &c.
„ Wardha, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
3	Umzinto s	Gruyter	Port Natal, Oct 21.
	Wayfarer sp	Dunning	New York, July 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3.—Steamers Clan Grant, Kohinur and Africa, and ships County of Inverness and Bactria.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—12 bales wool, M Laljee; 60 bales wool, Luckmidas Shamjee; 65 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee; 150 bales wool, Nusserbhoy Cassambhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India—s 71 bales skins, 6 bales hide, W and A Graham and Co; 35 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 23 cwts peacock feathers, 12½ cwts fishmaws, V Gangjee; 90 cwts olibanum, M Laljee; 115 cwts olibanums, Heerjee Vidhor; 35 bales skins, A Abdoola and Co; 50 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 12 bales skins, M Shapurjee and Co; 50 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,988 lbs nutmeg pieces, D Jina; 7 bales woollen carpets, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 4,260 lbs tea, William Watson and Co; 40 lbs tortoise shell, N Meaneo.

FOR HAVRE.

Ras Rowa s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—125 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Robertson s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 26 cwts gum, Eugene Meiffre; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 3,799 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Florida s—1,999½ cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thames s—11 lbs cow bazar, A C Esmalljee; 40 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 43 chests opium, M Byramjee; 48 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 12 chests opium, N J Abraham; 12 chests opium, A Allarakhia and Co; 38 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 10 lbs cow bazar, D Mowjee and Co; 15 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 15 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 5 chests opium, F C Kika and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thames s—70 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 84 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 67 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 15 chests opium, N Cassambhoy and Co; 8 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 9 chests opium, Heeralal Ram Gopal.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

11-97—Edgelow and G—Ladkibai vs Bai Kabulbhai—Wadia and G, and Hiralal M and M.
27-97—Edgelow and G—Chotalal Chunilal vs Kabulbai alias Nanivahu and others—Maganlal and R.
10-97—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jemsetjee Cooper and others vs Nawazbai—Smetham B and N—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

232-96—Hiralal M and M—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The London Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.
333-96—Hiralal M and M—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The World Marine Insurance Co., Ld—Craigie L and O.
334-96—Hiralal M and M—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The Southern British Fire and Marine Insurance Co—Craigie L and O.
378-94—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company—Little and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

23-96—Manshukial D and J—L W G Carnac Administrator-General vs Lakhmidas Damodher and others—D and Dhanjeesha.
1-97—Dikshit and D—Lukhmidas Damoder vs Dhanvahu widow—Manshukial D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For further direction and cost on Commissioner's report.

140-97—Craigie, L and O—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet and another vs Hormasjee Pestonjee Heerojina—Sorabjee and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

247-92—Payne G and S—Purshotum Jadhabhai and others vs Chinilal Sakalchand—Edgelow and G.
652-91—Edgelow and G—Purshotam Premanand vs Madowrao Madhowrao and another—Shamrao and P.
K D Shroff for Meherbai—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in the matter of Government and Meherbai, widow of Eduljee Muncherjee Tavernwalla—F A Little for Government.
2-97—Thakurdas D and C—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee vs Moorarjee Jairam Narronjee and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas D and C.
217-97—Mogonlal and R—Goculdas Karamsey and another vs Bai Vellabai and another—Thakurdas D and C and Maganlal and R.
254-97—Maganlal and R—Bai Nandibai vs Bai Vellabai and another—Thakurdas D and C and Magonlal and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

630-97—Ardeshir H and D—Jomsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Socite Generalie Mercantile of Paris and another—Bicknell M and M (on motion.
98-97—Bicknell M and M—Rustomjee Shapurjee Mistry vs Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla—Ardesir H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

40-97—In person—Vameraledas Dayal vs Premchand Assupchand.
41-97—In person—Keshrinath Balaram vs Jetha Dewjee and others—K J Mantri.
45-97—In person—Boodhoo Ganesh vs Nursey Virjee and another—In person.

Defended New Long Causes.

292-97—Craigie L and O—Societe Generale Mercantile vs J Stanley Smith and another—Smetham B and N.
320-97—Daphtary and F—Govind Doshrat vs Damodar Jugonnath and another—Muljee and K.
321-97—Jehangir and S—Bai Halimabai and another vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Miya Panwelkar—Sorabjee and J.
327-97—In person—Voora Dooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Crown and M.
81-97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein vs Gulabchand Mudalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.
139-93—Bhaishankar and K—Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Mahomed vs Multani Govindram Girdhanidas—Ardeshir H and D.
390-97—Edgelow and G—Raghnathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodhar—Little and Co.
304-97—Janardhan and A—Ruttonjee Pestonjee Malegamwalla vs Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy Mehta and others—P R and Kola and Wadia and G.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED, a BLACKSMITH and a CARPENTER, who understands carriage building. Only qualified men. Apply to "C.D.", care of this Office.

"WANTED, second-hand BICYCLE, in good order. State price, maker's name and age of Machine to "H.," care of this Office."

WANTED, a First Class PORTUGUESE STEWARD and COOK. Apply at once with testimonials, to Capt. BAKER, H.M.S. Sphinx.

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XMAS PRESENTS.—We request the public to inspect our large and choice Collection of INDIAN ART WARES, Jewellery and Silver Ware, just suitable for Presentation.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street.

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OLD ESTABLISHED PARIS FIRM, wishes to enter into communication with Firms in India with a view to the IMPORTATION OF CORAHS. Address, H. G. M. A, Poste Restante, Place Bourse, PARIS, (France).

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—35 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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Assisted by—

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.

THE English Funds, Reuter wires, were unchanged in London yesterday, at 113 3-16 *ex-div.* for Consols; but French Rentes in Paris advanced 1 per cent., to 104; with Paris Exchange on London 1½ centime lower, at fcs. 25·24. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 27¾d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value at 60⅛ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The rate for 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities remained at £61⅝. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was raised by 1-8d. yesterday, making it stand at last Friday's level of 1s. 2 25-32d. per rupee.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on last Friday evening was 2¼ million quarters, or 70,000 quarters more than the estimate at the end of last week; while Delhi Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 34⅝s. per 492lbs. sellers via Canal, April-May shipment, to Hull.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 42½s. per 416lbs., sellers via Canal, November-December shipment, to Havre, tone of the Market quiet.

There was again no change in spot prices of Cotton in Liverpool yesterday; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 11-64d. for December deliveries and 3 3-16d. for April-May. The market closed steady; Suarats dull; and Arrivals quiet; the day's sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The Imports were 17,000 bales. The Manchester market remained quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday 5 7-8 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; and Futures were virtually unchanged at 5·78 cents for March, and 5·93 cents for June. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 66,000 bales; and the figures for the three years now compare as follows:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	66,000	49,000	43,000
Three days' do.	186,000	132,000	123,000
Since 1st September......	4,274,000	3,920,000	2,781,000

Our local Cotton market has been very quiet to-day in tone, and prices have given way to the extent of Rs. 2 per candy, new Bengals being quoted this evening at Rs. 140 for "F. G." for January delivery; "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 177; and "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 158 per candy. As to business, Exporters have been entirely out of the market to-day, and the mills have bought only 350 bales in all, composed entirely of ready new lots of Bengal, at Rs. 147 1-4; Pachora, at Rs. 154; Akola, at Rs. 156; and Karanja, at Rs. 157 per candy, the market closing quiet.

WHEAT and SEEDS continue to be neglected by shippers; and prices generally are nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,786	bales.
Wheat	11,622	cwts.
Linseed	2,050	"
Rapeseed	1,418	"
Gingellyseed;	14,617	"
Castorseed	1,138	"
Rice..............................	18,031	"

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling this morning at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry on the part of the Bazaar for Bank Paper, and rates receded, all round, a few Merchants' Bills having been placed at 1s. 3 1-4d. Later on, Calcutta advices caused the market to again become firmer, and it closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		.........1s. 3 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	.........1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	...1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	...1·61	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a very weak market to-day and prices of 3½ per Cents have declined to 98 7-16 for Cash, and 98 3-8 for the January Settlement, which are our closing quotations; 91, nominal, being named for Threes.

SHARES are weak with prices fluctuating in buyers' favour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur..............................	2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols..............................	113 3-16 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes..............................	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 5-8
Bar Silver	27 3-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, DEC. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 7.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, arrived here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 8.

French mail steamer Laos, from Djibouti, arrived. Orient line mail steamer Ormuz, from Australia, arrived.

H. M. S. Powerful, from England, arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru, left Singapore, for Colombo, on the 18th inst.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th November 1897, on 1,673·98 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,14,000	2,40,000	4,000	3,58,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	143	3	214
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	21,50,206	33,70,142	1,08,096	56,28,144
Total for 19 weeks...	22,64,206	36,10,142	1,12,096	59,86,444
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,35,057	1,90,207	6,227	3,31,491
Per mile of Ry. do.	81	113	4	198
Total to corresponding date do.	23,62,215	34,22,687	1,21,640	59,06,542

Increase for the week ....Rs. 26,509
Ditto to date.................................. " 79,902

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)
The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 20th November, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
Total ...	Rs. 1,29,743	Rs. 3,80,101	Rs. 8,208	Rs. 5,18,052
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,410½ Miles..	—	—	—	6,36,037

Decrease ....Rs. 1,17,985

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 26th November 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	36,587	39,911	...	3,324	1,03,668	...
Goods	65,934	59,744	6,190	...	53,815	...
Other earnings	3,831	3,301	530	...	20,364	...
Total for week	1,06,352	1,02,956	3,396	...	—	...
Aggregate ...	21,69,561	19,86,714	...	..	1,82,847	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

STRACHAN—JOYCE—December 3, at St. Mary's Church Parel, by the Rev. Ozanne, Richard Frederic Strachan, youngest son of the late Alexander Strachan, of Great Crosby, Lancashire, to Evelyn Maud, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Joyce, of Parel Hill, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MARRIOTT—December 4, at Darjeeling, the wife of C. R. Marriott, I. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HAY—December 2, at Durham Cottage, Kurseong, William Stewart Gilliam, infant son of William Hay, Esq., Moonee Tea Estate, Terai, aged 2 months and 4 days.

THOMSON—November 19, at Huldibari, J. M. Thomson, Manager, Kolabari Tea Estate, Dooars, a native of Huntly N. B., aged 41 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1897.

THE Conference of the representatives of the employers and the workmen in the engineering dispute has proved fruitless, as was foreseen from the first. Mr. Ritchie, the President of the Board of Trade, was well-advised when he for so long declined to interpose in the quarrel, foreseeing, as he must have done, that attempts at accommodation were useless so long as both sides felt, or professed themselves, confident of victory. Eventually he yielded to the pressure of public opinion and proposed a Conference with a view to an accommodation of the conflicting claims. The employers were understood to be averse to any truce or parley, for they hold the men to be the aggressors by the strike in London for the eight hours without any previous discussion. They felt confident of winning. The strain on the resources of the Union was very heavy, the accessions to the employers' federation increasing, week by week, the number of workmen locked out, thus adding to the claims on the strike funds while diminishing incomings. The weekly strike pay, which at the beginning was some £35,000 a week, was increased in this way to £70,000. Contributions from the Colonies, and even from Germany, raised the spirits of the leaders at a time when the difficulty of finding the sinews of war was getting very serious. But the help from outside was not sufficient to meet the ever increasing demands for subsistence allowance. While the employers preserved an attitude of aloofness, the trades unionist leaders professed to be desirous of meeting the representatives at a Conference under some impartial chairman, Mr. Ritchie, Lord Farrar, or Lord Rosebery. They insisted that the claim for the eight hours should be submitted for discussion before matters affecting the contention of the masters for greater freedom in the control of their business and the unrestricted output of machines and the like. They held that if the masters desired to have concessions they should first make concessions in regard to the hours of labour. The federation refused to consent to any outside chairman, ostensibly on the ground that he would not be familiar with the iron and steel industry, and could not understand the bearing of the questions at issue. In reality they had a well-founded suspicion that a distinguished chairman, appointed with the good-will of the working men, would like to show his impartiality by making concessions that would be more or less popular with that class throughout the country. They refused to discuss the hours' question, at all events, before the other points were disposed of. They insisted that the strike notices should be withdrawn, as a preliminary to any conference. The other side were willing to withdraw them provided the lock-out was also to cease, a stipulation to which the federation refused to listen. After a fortnight's negotiations it seemed as if the proposal to meet and end the struggle—which had reduced the exports of machinery during October by half a million in value—would fall through. However, in the afternoon of the 9th November, the Conference was agreed to—just in time to enable Lord Salisbury, at the Lord Mayor's banquet the same evening, to congratulate Mr. Ritchie on the success of his "judicious and pertinacious efforts."

The agenda paper to be discussed at the Conference placed the hours' question after everything else. Precedence was given to the "best means of avoiding as far as possible future disputes, and arrangements for the mutual discussion of questions in the settlement of which both parties are concerned." It is strange that anyone could have imagined that the doubting and unwilling parties to this Conference should succeed not only in settling pending differences which are so deep-seated, but in devising means by which all future clashings of irreconcilable claims could be settled in a spirit of sweet reasonableness. The frame of mind in which the employers consented to meet their late employes in conference was indicated very plainly in a communication to the *Times* from that paper's well-informed correspondent. In respect to wages, the masters would not be difficult; in regard to the nine hours they would be rigid; as to the complete control of their own works, they would be the nether mill-stone. On the other hand, no sooner was it known that the employers had agreed to discuss matters in a conference, than the spokesman of the Amalgamated Engineers boasted that the men were in a position to continue the fight and win; the Federated Trades, with 200,000 members, would make common cause with them; the artisans of the Continent would refuse to have anything to do with work transferred to German or other foreign workshops during the lock-out. This was the spirit in which employers and employed went into the chamber of conciliation. Meanwhile orders to a very large amount have been readily taken by continental firms, and so far no foreign workman appears to have had any scruples in accepting employment on contracts coming from England. One Tyne firm, which had arranged on the very day of the strike to supply engines worth fifty thousand pounds, to be followed by a further order amounting to two hundred and fifty thousand, was compelled to let the work go to a German company. The Amalgamated Engineers deride the notion that foreigners can do the heavy work which has always been an English monopoly. They have not yet realised that on the Continent and in the United States great strides have been made in recent years in the iron and steel trades, and that many of the foreign companies, starting later in the race, are better equipped with the newest machinery than our own They have, besides, a free hand in the use of automatic machinery for increasing the output at a reduced cost, while it has been the steady purpose of the Trades Unions in England to neutralise those advantages by direct interference in the management of the yards. The claim to dictate to the employers how they shall manage their works has been more bitterly resented than the demand for eight hours' work and nine hours' pay suddenly sprung upon them. It affects vitally the future of the British iron industry, which cannot hold its own in the markets of the world if it be prevented from using the machinery which their foreign rivals find so useful.

The federated employers have published a series of typical instances of interference with output, overtime, the working of machines and the management of shops by the Amalgamated Engineers. A Firm was compelled to hand over two copying lathes to two turners, each of whom was rated at 35s. a week, making the cost of minding those machines £3 10s. weekly, one man being quite sufficient for the work. Since the strike, a labourer receiving 24s. a week—a large increase on his previous earnings—has found no difficulty in looking after the two lathes and getting more work out of them than his two predecessors. He did not purposely limit the output; the two turners did, by order of the Association. In London a firm dismissed some Union men—before the strike—because they reduced the output. A deputation of the men and two delegates from the Committee saw the employers, and complained of the tyrannical conduct of the manager. After discussing that question, the firm asked the advice of the delegates as to one man who had taken twelve and a-half hours to do work that should have been done in three and a-half. The work was produced, and the delegates expressed their opinion of the man's conduct so freely that he resigned on the spot. A few days later a notice was received by the firm signed by forty-two Association men demanding an apology for the "gross misbehaviour of the manager to our fellow-member" and a guarantee against future tyranny; otherwise they would cease work that evening. Another London firm had an apprentice, aged eighteen, at work between two Union men, each with similar machine tools. He was interviewed by the two men, who told him that he should not turn out three mill-stamp heads a day while they turned out only two each. He had to choose between cheating his employers of the third of his day's work and a broken head. The firm removed him and put him to something else. A Clyde firm before the strike noticed that their engineers, acting under orders, were taking things easy. On comparing the hours it was found that engines took one-fifth more time to build than similar engines had taken in 1895. The interference of "shop stewards" in the carrying on of all work in the yard, had become intolerable. Other instances—more grave, inasmuch as they involved serious danger of an accident, or heavy loss to the firm by delaying the completion of urgent work—are not wanting. The men are forbidden to turn out too much work, "the majority being in agreement to diminish the output." The continuance of such a state of things would be full of peril for the engineering trade. It is easy to understand the promptitude and the unanimity with which employers seized upon the opportunity presented by the rash strike for eight hours, to bring matters to an issue before that great industry is irretrievably ruined.

* * *

THE Sanitary Report for the Bombay Presidency for 1896, deals with the events of a year of exceptional interest, and one in which there were several causes contributing to a high mortality. Amongst them was the introduction of plague into Bombay and its spread into the mofussil districts. How comparatively slow was its propagation away from the seat of infection for the first three months is shown by the fact that at the end of the year, out of a total of 2,086 deaths, there were only 213 registered away from Bombay and its suburb Bandora. Karachi, Bhewndi, Ahmedabad, and Marad were the only places registering non-imported fatal cases, but in view of the great exodus from Bombay then in progress there is no doubt that many deaths from plague had occurred in the mofussil and been put down to other causes. Surgeon-Lieut. Clarkson points out that prior to the discovery of the plague in Bombay, the weekly death returns "did not show anything very abnormal almost up to the date of the discovery of the existence of plague" and that there was no indication that any special outbreak was about to occur. Dr. Bahadurji might well pay attention to these statements before attributing to the Health Officer the sin of omission in not proclaiming the existence of the disease. Compared with the mean of the previous five years the weekly mortality was somewhat above the average, to the end of April. During May and almost to the end of June, the mortality was about the average, and it was not until July that the mean was again exceeded. The rise was most noticeable in 2nd Nagpada and Kamatipura, "but there was nothing to show" says the Sanitary Commissioner, "that any special agency was at work. Both these districts have shown a high mortality for some years past and the Health Officer has drawn repeated attention to their sanitary defects." These remarks coming from the responsible sanitary adviser to Government are in themselves sufficient to show how groundless are the charges of indifference to the advent of the disease which Dr. Bahadurji makes against the Health Officer whenever the slightest opportunity to do so presents itself. Dr. Weir's report shows that for some little time before the public became aware of the existence of the disease, his suspicions were aroused, and that measures were quietly taken to prepare for an epidemic. Does Dr. Bahadurji suppose that the public interest would have been better served by the announcement of the Health Officer's suspicions before evidence to confirm them was forthcoming? Dr. Clarkson shows the fluctuations in the weekly mortality in Mandvie before plague was first diagnosed there and arrives at the conclusion that it is not possible to state in what division the disease originated; or at what time. It is quite possible, he thinks, that plague may have been in more than one division but have gathered strength and developed first in Mandvie. Dr. Clarkson, while recording the fact that the weather was abnormal, is doubtful if meteorological conditions affect the incidence and spread of the pestilence. He also refuses to definitely subscribe to any particular theory as to how the disease was introduced, though he apparently favours the idea that it was imported by human agency. The Sanitary Commissioner sums up the position after the plague had appeared in a comprehensive picture of the conditions of life among the poor in crowded parts of the city: "There is every factility for the propagation of the infection as large numbers overcrowd into badly ventilated rooms, and not only this but the ground itself being damp, and the soil very contaminated, the vitality of the inhabitants is lowered by their bad environment and perhaps still further impoverished by insufficient or innutritious food." Dr. Clarkson shares the opinion of the scientists who have studied the disease that it is chiefly communicated from one person to another; and he also thinks that the poison is to be found in the discharges of sufferers. But the general impression derived from reading this report as well as those which have gone before is that the stage of complete knowledge of the disease in all its aspects is far from having been attained.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Clarkson lays down as the first sanitary principle in connection with plague prevention the preclusion of its introduction, and as he truly remarks, this can only be done in India by the exercise of very autocratic powers. Such powers did not exist generally speaking until the passing of the Epidemic Diseases Act in February last. The Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that a strict examination of all in-coming passengers, and the detention of persons from infected districts in observation camps for ten days, should be adopted in large towns, and the persons and clothes of those detained should be disinfected both on arrival and departure from camps. This report was written before the adoption of quarantine measures upon the lines it suggests. Dr. Clarkson favours exemption from detention of well-known persons, provided they submit themselves to medical inspection at stated intervals. In villages and small towns such measures cannot be enforced, but he thinks the inhabitants themselves might prevent strangers from entering and might keep them outside the village for ten days or so. But will they do so in the case of relatives and caste friends? One great difficulty in dealing with plague in India is the ignorance or carelessness of the people in regard to the spread of infection. As Dr. Clarkson himself remarks, when advocating house to house inspection "constantly repeated without warning" in infected places, "concealment of cases to a large extent will in India always occur." The use of the word "always" is somewhat ominous, if it is to be understood as showing that Dr. Clarkson shares the view of many medical men that the disease will remain endemic in India now that it has gained a footing in the country. The isolation of the sick, the disinfection of the dwelling whence he has been removed, and the segregation of the inhabitants of the house where the case has occurred for ten days are spoken of as the proper measures for stamping out the plague. The two first named methods are now carried out wherever the disease exists, but the difficulties which stand in the way of the accomplishment of the third in large towns is shown by the fact that steps are only now being taken to give effect to it in Bombay, although Government directed its adoption here as far back as the beginning of March. No doubt, Dr. Clarkson is correct in saying that one result of this lamentable outbreak will be increased attention to sanitary measures in large towns, showing themselves in the reduction of overcrowding, the regulation of water-supply and drainage, and the improvement of building bye-laws. The experience of the past twelve months has been dearly bought, but it will not be in vain. Without it the reconstruction scheme for Bombay would not have been undertaken.

GENERAL SIR MANSFIELD CLARKE, commanding the Madras Forces, accompanied by Captain the Hon'ble Bingham, left Secunderabad for Cuttack on a visit of inspection on Saturday night. Lady Clarke and the Hon'ble Mrs. Bingham have remained in Secunderabad as the guests of the Resident and Mrs. Plowden. Colonel Neville, Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Mansfield Clarke, proceeded on Sunday morning to Ootacamund.

THE Byculla Club Ball will take place on Thursday, 17th February next.

THE Hyderabad Race Club, with Major Percy Gough as Honorary Secretary, has arranged for a three days' meeting to be held on the Mulkapett Race Course in the early part of January. The meeting will be an exclusively local one.

A NEW NOVEL by Mr. E. H. Cooper (author of "Mr. Blake of Newmarket") will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall in a few days. It is to be called "The Marchioness against the County"—the average person's attention begins to wander while listening to names of this sort—and contains at least one novel feature in the shape of a child's diaries, through which medium a small part of the story is told.

MR. D. CHRISTIE MURRAY, who has travelled over most of the United States, Canada, and Australia, has put his experiences into a book entitled "A Cockney Columbus," which Messrs. Downey and Co. will publish shortly. The same publishers will also have ready at an early date Mr. Raymond Radclyffe's "Wealth and Wild Cats," being a record of exploration in the Australian and New Zealand goldfields.

THE Brazilian Minister for War, General Carlos Machado Bittencourt, who has perished by the assassin's dagger whilst attempting to arrest the would-be murderer of the President, was one of the best-known officers of the Brazilian Army, which he joined from the Royal Military College at Rio. He rose to rank and distinction in the long years of the war with Paraguay, and was one of the first recipients of the special medal decreed in 1868 as a reward for those who had shown exceptional bravery in the field against the Paraguayans. He also received a gold medal for the war, and became a favourite officer with the late Emperor Don Pedro, which did not prevent him from throwing in his lot with the revolutionary party in 1894. General Bittencourt, who assisted in the defence of Rio de Janeiro, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian Army by Marshal Fonseca, and became Minister of War in May last, when he replaced General Vasques.

THE Greek papers discuss the proposals of General Smolenski for the reform of the Hellenic Army. It is understood that he intends to dismiss all officers who gave proof of incompetence during the war, giving reward, on the other hand, to those who rendered conspicuous service. Another measure will be the fusion of the two military schools in a single institution, the purpose being to put an end to the harmful rivalry which has existed in the Army. It is further contemplated to form two permanent camps, one at Pharsala and the other at Corinth, where military training shall go on continuously. There will also be a radical reorganisation of the various sections of the Army, and changes will be introduced in the several arms of the service, notably in the cavalry and artillery. Finally, the staff and auxiliary services will be modified and reformed.

A MOST important measure will in a short while be enforced as part of the law of France. The bill for remodelling criminal investigations needs only a formal second reading to be added to the French Statute-book. By it is provided that any person arrested may demand to be promptly examined, and insist also on the presence of his counsel in the room of the Judge of Instruction. This reform seals the doom of secret struggles between Magistrate and accused. The Judge of Instruction will no longer be in a position to bully and browbeat an unfortunate prisoner, as the latter will have at hand an experienced lawyer whose business it will be to protect his client and to direct what questions may be answered or not.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TENDERS FOR COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Tenders will be received on the 15th instant for forty million (1 lakhs) rupees Council Bills.

The Secretary of State sells Bills for 1897-98 about ten million sterling, instead of thirteen million as estimated for in the Budget.

CHINA OBJECTS TO THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF KIAOCHAU.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

It is understood that the Chinese Government regards the German occupation of Kiaochau as unjustifiable and contrary to international law, and will never consent to the Germans remaining there.

China will also regard as an unfriendly act the recognition by the Treaty Powers of any annexation of Chinese territory by Germany without her (China's) acquiescence.

THE KIAOCHAU QUESTION.

Dec. 8.

The *Times'* correspondent at Pekin telegraphs that in hope of Germany evacuating Kiaochau China has accepted all the demands made upon her for the murder of missionaries in Shantung.

THE COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

The Cotton-spinners owing to a lack of unanimity have withdrawn their reduction notice.

PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The National Liberal Federation has adopted a programme of one man one vote, manhood suffrage, and a female franchise, also a Resolution protesting against the Indian policy of the Government.

LIEUT. DEBRETT'S GALLANTRY.

The *Gazette* publishes special despatches recording the gallantry of Lieutenant Debrett, of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, at Maizar.

MASSACRE OF A FRENCH EXPEDITION.

The French expedition under Major Marchand, which was bound for the Nile, has been massacred in the Bahrelgazal province. Only a remnant escaped.

HAYTI KNUCKLES DOWN.

The Republic of Hayti has complied with the German demands and saluted the German flag.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

General Billot, Minister for War, speaking in the French Senate, promised to submit all the papers connected with the Dreyfus case to the Court Martial which is to try Count Esterhazy.

AN ORGANISED STRIKE IN THE BRITISH INDIA S. S. SERVICE.

THE SAILING ARRANGEMENTS DISORGANISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

A telegram from Rangoon states that, yesterday, the British India S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara, which was to have left for Madras, via coast ports at 11-30, did not leave at the advertised time, owing to the ship's officers (with the exception of the Captain and those belonging to the Engineer's department) having struck.

It is said that the officers below the rank of Commander have a grievance against the company, the grievance being that promotions had been made from the rank of Chief Officer to that of Commander without any increase in the pay; which practically means that the pay of the rank has been reduced by Rs. 50 a month.

The men are evidently of the opinion that this is merely the thin end of the wedge, as they argue that the company would hardly intend to leave two ranks on the same rate of pay, and are consequently contemplating a reduction in the pay of the other grades also.

There are at present six steamers belonging to the British India S. N. line in port, viz., the Coconada, Java, Goalpara, Nerbudda, Patiala, and Chupra, all of which, it is said, have joined in the movement which also extends to Bombay and Madras throughout the one hundred vessels which form the fleet. In fact, it is a general strike, and has been carefully planned and organised to come off on this date. The Rangoon, which left at 6 a.m. for Moulmein, will probably remain at that port.

The officers of the Goalpara went ashore in the afternoon, and the vessel has been moored out in the stream awaiting orders.

In Calcutta a similar movement was to have taken place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but satisfactory terms have been settled by the Managing Agents of the line here, and the officers have continued work as usual. The terms of the settlement have, however, not been disclosed.

In connection with the reported strike of the officers of the British India steamer in Rangoon, the *Statesman* hears that the movement extended to Bombay, Madras, and Moulmein, while in Calcutta the strike was to have commenced this afternoon if certain terms were not settled by them. These, however, have now been arranged with the Head Office in Calcutta, and the strike has been accordingly brought to an end.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

THE APPEAL OF COHEN DISMISSED.

The Calcutta High Court have dismissed the appeal in the case of Cohen, the Jew who had been committed to jail for cutting the telephone wires on the occasion of the late riots in Calcutta.

The judgment states that it has been established that Cohen was near the house where the wire was cut on the night in question; that he had a following of rioters with whom he broke into the shop and siezed tools suitable for wire-cutting; that afterwards he attempted to break into another house which is also supported by telephone wires; and that having failed in this attempt, he went in the direction of the house where the offence was actually committed, and the Court holds that, although the evidence of the actual entry of Cohen into the house where the wire was cut is not conclusive by itself, it cannot be rejected in view of strength of the corroborative evidence.

CALCUTTA AND THE PLAGUE.

EXTENSIVE POWERS CONFERRED ON THE MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN.

The Government Resolution on the work of the Calcutta Municipality last year states that a scheme has been prepared, and will be submitted to the Plague Commission, the object being to secure that the authorities responsible for the protection of Calcutta from plague shall be placed in such position that no emergency can take them unawares.

Extensive powers have already been conferred upon the Municipal Chairman to take action on his own motion in the event of plague appearing, and the present scheme is apparently to lay down exactly what is to be done.

PRECAUTIONS AT MADRAS.

With a view to avoiding the danger of an outbreak of plague at Srirangam, near Trichinopoly, in the Madras Presidency, on the occasion of the approaching Vaikunta Ekadasi festival, the Government notify that no Railway tickets will be issued from 10th to the 24th instant to any pilgrims from the Bombay Presidency or the centre or north of India proceeding, or believed to be proceeding, to Trichinopoly and the adjacent stations to attend the festival.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

BREAKING UP OF SADDA CAMP.

THE CHAMKANNIS SUBDUED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SADDA, Dec. 8.

By Colonel Hill's recent severe defeat of the Kanikhels, the most turbulent and warlike of the Chamkannis, this part of the frontier is quite subdued, and Sadda Camp is being broken up.

Only 200 Gurkhas and one Squadron of the Cavalry will remain here, the majority of the troops proceeding to Thull.

The sick and wounded are being rapidly passed to the base.

There is snow on the hills around.

RUSSIAN RIFLES WITH THE AFRIDIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

A Maidan correspondent says that some of the rifles surrendered by the Afridis have been found to be of Russian manufacture.

WARNING TO THE TRIBESMEN.

THE QUESTION OF THE KHYBER.

The tribes have been informed, says our Lahore contemporary, that Government do not want to claim their country by right of conquest, and are willing to leave it to them as soon as our demands are fully complied with, but if that they should continue to prove refractory, we shall be forced to stay as long as we consider such a course necessary to the fulfilment of our objects; also if hereafter they do not keep peace the troops will return, and it will be worse for them. Should the occasion arise, therefore, before the final settlement with other sections who have yet to submit to the terms or after the concentration of the whole force in Lower Bara, Sir William Lockhart will be free to move into any part of their country to punish those who violate the agreement, and to compel submission of the others, when the terms will be made harder for them.

The question or the Khyber will brobably be treated upon a different basis from that of Tirah, and our future relations with the Kyber Afridis will be placed upon a footing somewhat different to what it has been.

MOVEMENT OF THE OPERATING FORCES.

CONCENTRATION AT BARKAI.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

The advance of the Peshawar Column up the Bara Valley to co-operate with General Lockhart has commenced.

General Hammond marched from Ilam Gudr at daylight on Tuesday, and camped the same evening at Swaikot, a small plateau near Barkai.

No opposition was met during the day, but at nightfall a party of the enemy attacked a baggage, the Inniskillings losing one Private killed and another wounded.

The road is somewhat difficult, and the baggage was not in up to a late hour yesterday.

A reconnaissance was to be pushed to Barkai to-day.

Further news by heliograph from General Lockhart's Force reports that the Changha Pass was crossed on the 5th without opposition, the Column camping a mile to the north of it. The Pass proves to be 7,700 feet high, and the road is steep, but is capable of improvement for mule traffic.

The Mamuzais have now fully complied with the Government's terms, while the Adam Khels to the north of the Pass also appear submissive.

The weather on the 5th was cloudy but fine.

All the troops left in Karappa now have moved forward to Mastura, thus evacuating the camp, but Dargai and Chagru Kotal are still held by General Palmer's Force.

INFLUENTIAL MALIKS KILLED.

THE ADVANCE TO SWAIKOT.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Sadda, December 7th, states:—Report was received by the Political Officer, last night, that Mirak Shah Mahomed and Saidu, the leading Maliks of the Kani Khel Chamkannis, were killed in the fight of December 2nd at Thabi headquarters, and two Squadrons of the Central India Horse moved to Parachinar headquarters on the 4th instant. Two Squadrons of the 6th Bengal Cavalry move to Thal to-morrow.

Sir G. Wolseley passes through here, to-day, on the way back to India. Lieutenant Villiers Stuart has been sent to Parachinar, and is doing very well. A Peshawar telegram, of 8th December, says:—Telegraph Office at Ilam Gudr was closed, yesterday, and advanced to General Hammond's Camp at Swaikot, twelve miles distant, at which place the telegraph line was erected during the day.

SERIOUS STATE OF TRANSPORT ANIMALS.

PONIES AND DONKEYS FOUND UNFIT.

CAMELS TO BE LARGELY USED.

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

Large numbers of transport animals, chiefly ponies and donkeys, arriving at Kohat from Maidan and the line of communications, on the return march, have been pronounced unfit for further service, and the Government, on the recommendation of the Commissariat authorities, have ordered them to be sold off at once with a view to saving expense of their keeping.

It is expected, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," that when the whole of the transport has arrived at Kohat, there will be about 10,000 donkeys put upon the market owing to their being quite useless for transport work.

Camels will now form the mainstay of the Transport Department, and it is reported that a convoy of 1,000 camels is now sent daily through the Kohat Pass.

NEGOTIATING WITH THE JIRGAHS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP BAGH, Nov. 30.

Nearly all the heavy kit of the troops in camp is on its way to India, and the two last nights have been colder than ever, the thermometer registering 20 and 21 degrees of frost. To-day, there was great excitement in camp owing to a report that a very large Jirgah, consisting of nearly all the Afridi clans, were coming to interview Colonel Warburton, the Chief Political at present in camp, and that they could be seen in the distance through field glasses bringing in rifles, swords, and large Afghan knives. About four o'clock the jirgahs arrived in the nullah north of the camp, and there they had a long conference among themselves, and then asked Colonel Warburton to come and receive their guns, pistols, etc., and had also brought sheep and cows, which they wanted to present to him. The Colonel received them with that courteous yet firm manner which has won him the respect and confidence of the wild tribes in the Khyber, amongst whom he has been for eighteen years. He asked them if they had brought the breech-loaders and any of the money that the Government had asked for in the terms, and they in reply showed him their old jezails, a collection of pistols and swords—which were heaped one on top of another on the ground. On the Colonel's refusing to take anything but the breech-loaders asked for, they asked if they might sent in these jezails, etc., as part payment of their fine. Colonel Warburton gave them to understand that the Government would accept the terms they had offered and not a whit less. And as we were only staying in Bagh a few days, they had better make up their minds to comply quickly before all their houses and villages were burned and all their stores of bhoosa destroyed. He told them that they might sell their jezails and other weapons and pay the money received as part of the fine. He strongly impressed upon them that Sir William Lockhart wanted no half measures, and would accept nothing but the terms he had imposed upon them. They seemed to understand that Colonel Warburton was in earnest, and the idea is that they will try and raise a number of rifles and a portion of the fine and deliver hostages till the remainder is paid in full. They grumbled that all the rifles had been taken out of the country, that the Afridis had mostly gone across the border and had taken their rifles away with them. But it was pointed out to them that the men who had been firing at us were not using jezails or any ancient muzzle-loading rifle, but breech-loaders of the very latest Government pattern. It will be

A VERY HARD STRUGGLE FOR THE AFRIDIS

to give up their rifles, if, indeed, they ever do give them up. It is his dearest possession, an Afridi without his rifle is as much at sea as an Englishman without his walking stick. Not only is it his most cherished treasure, but is an absolute necessity to him, as in this wild country of his, where there are many blood feuds among the families, even in the same clan, a man in this position might as well give up his life as his rifle. Then the budmahes of the clans who, according to various rumours I have heard, are ever on the war path with their rifles slung across their shoulders, and are ready to kill any unarmed friend or foe if they can thereby steal anything from him, if for no other reason, to get his clothes. That there are such ruffians in the Afridi Highlands I am afraid is only too true, but they are out-casts from their own clans and prowl about from valley to valley, leading a gipsy life, stealing grain and cattle from the weaker villages in the dead of night, very often committing murders and other atrocities at the same time. The jirgahs complained that all their men had disappeared across the Border, many had taken their rifles to Kabul, that others had travelled north to the Bazar Valley. They also tried the old game of bluff by promising to bring the rifles into Peshawar, and said they could quickly callect them if we would leave their country, and allow their families and fighting men to return from across the Border. These old elders spoke to Colonel Warburton with

A TERRIBLE EARNESTNESS,

and when talking about the losses that they were suffering among their women and children they almost broke down. It really was pathetic, and I really think that they are doing their utmost to make the young bloods listen to reason. They were a fine looking lot of men, each clan had its own spokesman, and from what I could gather from the conversation, were swearing by all that they held sacred in this world that their respective clans would submit to the terms of Government, if only time were given them. But there ought not to be any difficulty in collecting a certain number of the rifles and a portion of the fine. They want us to wait here till the snows and rain come and the passage from here to the Bara Valley is impossible. The Pathans tell me that a couple of days' rain or a single heavy fall of snow would swell this little Malikdin stream into a roaring torrent and it would be impossible for us to go to Diva Toi, and hence our way home via the Bara Valley would be closed unless we could enter it by some other route. Some clouds appeared around the hills this early morning, and looked as though they were gathering for snow or rain. The fates have been very kind to us up to date as far as the weather is concerned, it would be too cruel if the last two weeks of the campaign were spoilt by the fall of rain or snow. I am afraid I have wandered away from our friends, the gentlemen of the Jirgah, to whom Colonel Warburton clearly explained that it was little use their bringing old muzzle loaders, swords and knives, and that the wrath of the Sirkar would not be appeased by presents of sheep and cattle. The Government had told them what they wanted from them in the plainest language, and he advised them as a friend to bring in what they could as quickly as possible. He bade them a hasty goodnight and returned to camp with his small escort of Gurkhas. The jirgah followed him in for some way, but he told them he had said all he was going to say. They again pointed to

HEAPS OF JEZAILS AND SWORDS,

and asked whether they could sell them and bring in the money as part of the fine. He told them that the money had to be collected in any way they could and that there was no objection to their selling the guns in camp if they could get a price for them. They retired evidently disappointed, but I don't think they can have really hoped to give their old weapons in instead of breech-loaders. The scene that ensued when they began to try and select their own rifles baffles description. A football scrimmage was nothing to the scuffle that was going on round the weapons. Fifty or sixty wild men talking at the tops of their voices in angry tones, gesticulating and arguing together, while in another place I noticed two of them wrestling with a long Afghan dagger clapsed between them. One man I saw running across the fields with a great deal more than his own share of guns. In a few minutes all was at peace again and they withdrew towards the hills, talking and gesticulating till we could hear them no longer. I think we all hope that they will come to terms. We have had a long and trying time in this country, our losses have already exceeded six hundred killed and wounded, and nearly every one in the force has lost friends among officers and men. We have done them a great deal of damage in many ways—one cannot help feeling sorry for their women and children, who, they say, are dying in great numbers owing to cold and exposure. The Zakka Khels have still held out with great doggedness, nearly every day they continue to annoy the picquets stationed on the Arhanga Pass, or the convoys passing from here to Mastura, and unfortunately they shoot so horrbly straight that they generally hit some one every day. The Sipah section of the Afridis have not sent in a jirgah yet, and neither have the Sturis—the Zakka Khels are not expected in at all, till all the others have submitted.

General Sir W. Lockhart and General Gasele, with the Second Brigade, are out of touch with us now, and we have not had any news from them for a couple of days. The Camp at Karappa was fired into yesterday owing to some wretched drabie having set fire to a house belonging to some clan that had paid its fine.

Dec. 1.

A few shots were fired into Camp last night, I expect, by those ruffians of the jirgah. Luckily no one was hit.

EXTRA A.-D.-C. TO THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 8.

Captain Young, R. H. A., is appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 67 new cases and 47 deaths recorded, to-day, of which 22 died with plague, the total mortality being 47. In the cantonment there were 13 cases and 6 deaths; in the Suburban limits one case and one death; in the district 11 cases and 3 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 48 were admitted, 28 were discharged cured, and 27 died; in the Mahomedan 4 were admitted, 2 discharged cured, and 2 died; in the Hindu 7 were admitted and 2 died; and in the Parsee one was admitted.

EUROPEAN PATIENTS.

Miss Smith has been admitted in the Sassoon Hospital, suffering from plague.

Mrs. Prescott's condition is not favourable.

Police Constable Navin is down with plague.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

A YOUNG CIVILIAN SHOT HIMSELF DEAD.

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

A young assistant in the Lahore Civil Secretariat, named Wilson, shot himself dead, on Monday, whilst shooting at a sambhur in a Salt Lake in Rajputana, where he was on leave with his brother.

Deceased was only 22 years of age.

TOCHI NEWS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Reports from the Tochi Valley state that the force has returned from Sheranni, and Maizar to Datta Khel, and proceeds to-morrow to Kazha Valley.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

Some men, as the saying goes, are born to wealth, others have it thrown at them, while the majority have to work hard in order to earn enough filthy lucre to keep the proverbial wolf from the door of the cottage. Of this lot give me the man who arrives in this world with fifty thousand of the best in his waistcoat pocket. It is so much more satisfactory to wake up thus. I am one of the unfortunates who has always had to work for a living, or perhaps existence would be a more appropriate term. It is hard lines, for I am not a man that requires much. I don't ask to be allowed to live exactly on the fat of the land only to exist on what has not quite gone bad. I have, since the day of my birth, been constantly wrestling with wild schemes for capturing the wily "Oof Bird," none of which have ever been extraordinarily successful. Sometimes, of course, I have made money but generally only succeeded in making a fool of myself—at least so my dearest friends have told me. My respected progenitor used to try and impress upon me in the days of my extreme youth the beneficial results which accrue from what he termed "honest hard work," and usually used to terminate his remarks by assuring me that he would eject me from the family mansion unless I turned my hand to some useful employment, and as I, even during the most foolish period of my sojourn in this world have always recognised the undesirability of being turned out from anywhere, though this honour is occasionally thrust on one, generally used to take up an employment of sorts, which, if not the exact thing, used to bear some distant kind of resemblance to work. Those happy days have unfortunately gone by, and now there is nothing to be gained by pretending to earn one's daily bread. One either has to work or starve. Personally though I loathe having to do either, I give the preference to the former, doing as little as I can and spending the rest of the time in thinking how well I have done it. In this way time passes, and there is always the chance of something extraordinary turning up some day which will enable one to seize the much-sought-after "fowl" and to live the life of a gentleman at large. A friend of mine, who is now "doing time" over a little difficulty in connection with a cheque, on which he unfortunately wrote somebody else's name instead of his own, used to say that "to become a wealthy bleater it is necessary to speculate." His speculations obtained for him seven years free lodging and attendance! I too have speculated in various ways since that time, but up to now have not accumulated a sufficient amount of wealth to warrant my styling myself "a wealthy bleater." This I put down to my deficiency in luck.

Everyone who speculates believes in luck, and everything that goes against him in this life is put down to his bad luck. And the extraordinary thing is that bad luck only follows those who have to earn their own living. The fortunate one who is born with the gifts of the gods lying all round him and simply waiting to be picked up, cannot go wrong. If he were to fall down a well drunk, he would come up sober with a new suit of clothes and an order for the theatre in his waistcoat pocket. I don't know how it is done, nor in all probability does he—but so it is. I once started a training stable as a speedy means of acquiring a vast fortune. The little ones at home opposed the idea strongly, for though young, they objected, and perhaps not unnaturally, to the probable curtailment of their daily bread, in the event of the establishment not turning out the success which I, with the utmost confidence, predicted for it. This is my way before the great crash comes. When I am reduced to the clothes I stand in and perhaps an empty match box, I do not regard things in such a hopeful light as I am wont to, before the scheme is properly matured. I had a vague shadowy idea that I could buy, train, and win races with bad horses and find it a lucrative employment, and it required the prospect of immediate destitution to remove the impression from my mind. I had only bought one horse. He was quite a fast horse, the only drawback being that his musical proclivities were rather pronounced. I purchased him at a small country meeting for 16 golden sovereigns after he had finished "down the course" in a six-furlong race, and his owner—a small man with one eye and a displaced bridge to his nose,—disgusted with the old horse's meritorious efforts to drown the hum of the ring by his valiant struggles to breathe, refused to have anything more to do with him and sold him to the highest bidder, which happened to be me. I only ran him once—he won the race, but was disqualified for carrying wrong weight. It was a severe blow to the stable, *i. e.*, me. The noble thoroughbred was sold, and my training establishment became a thing of the past. I am too confiding and honest to indulge in speculations in which competition with other people's horses is introduced. Men who keep race horses as a means of obtaining food and drink, and other things, are not troubled with any conscientious scruples. The predominating idea with them is to get money—honestly if they can (which in matters connected with the turf is not always feasible), but to get it somehow. Backing other people's horses to win races is also rather a risky performance. Frequently it is necessary, in the owner's interests, that the horse on which you have invested your little all is only out "taking the air" in which case you are of course "outed."

These are little matters which to be properly appreciated have to be experienced. In my early youth I tried to make money by backing horses on a system. It didn't pay. Armed with plenty of paper and a pencil with which to work out the amount to be staked, I started forth full of hope and feeling as if my fortune were already made. I returned home with empty pockets under the seat of a railway carriage, a book maker's muddy boots in my face and a feeling of sorrow all over me. Since then I have given up systems. I read somewhere of a man who had a system which enabled him to go to a race meeting with nothing and bring back something. He was once known to set forth with a piece of string and a cough lozenge and came home beastly drunk. This is a feat to be proud of, and is the only system I heard of by means of which one could annex anything. I was once told by a man who was always offering advice on every subject possible, that the easiest and quickest method of acquiring a vast income was by writing plays, and if the bankruptcy court would have kept itself in the background instead of looming up in front of my eyes, I should probably be still trying to make a fortune in that way. I used reams of paper, spent enormous sums in stamps, and addressed my specimens of Drama to every manager in the United Kingdom, but never succeeded in getting a reply to my piteous appeals for help. I once wrote a "penny horrible." It was entitled "The Soap Boiler's Revenge, or The Struggle for the Acid Drop." It was not a success. It would have been if the story had been able to live up to the title. I spent months in writing it and was sadly disappointed when it turned out a failure. I still keep it by me as a reminiscence of one of my gigantic schemes. A life devoted to the chase of the wily "Oof Bird" is made up of troubles and anxieties, hopes and fears, intermingled here and there with a dash of joy. How our hearts thump with suppressed excitement when we capture the nimble fowl,—the world isn't big enough to hold us then,—but when having got him in our brawny arms, he flaps his wings and, in the language common to Whitechapel, "does a guy," how we do murmur to ourselves and think of what might have been. Taken all round the honest hard worker scores in the end. He has a settled income, though not much else. He never makes a pile all at once, and therefore has no temptation to spend it. "Bends" are unknown to him, likewise the sensation of being absolutely "pebblely." These experiences are reserved for those who live, so to speak, from hand to mouth. The real hard worker is a rarity—the "hand to mouth" bleater is always hovering round,—but when the good thing does come off,—who is there? Why, the latter, and though the occasions on which it turns up trumps may be few and far between, when it does come our faces light up with a great glad smile and the days of our youth return to us,—the shekels have been gathered in, and we feel second to no man.

JUVENIS.

HOW THE PLAGUE WAS SPREAD FROM BOMBAY.

In his report for 1896, the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Clarkson, gives some interesting particulars of the gradual spread of the plague epidemic from Bombay into the Mofussil during the closing months of last year. Dr. Clarkson writes:—

Soon after plague was declared in Bombay the people began to leave for non-infected districts. The mofussil municipalities having been warned, those upon the line of rail did what was possibe to keep out the disease by instituting a medical inspection of passengers arriving from Bombay, and this was attended with some measure of success; but owing, however, to lack of legal compulsory powers, the infection could not long be kept out. The first imported case was at Ahmedabad. A Musalman working in Mandvi Bandar gave a history of fever with slight glandular enlargement beginning on 18th September 1896. He left for Ahmedabad arriving 25th September and lived in the Makeriwad lane and was under the treatment of a local practitioner for 8 days till on 3rd October he was seen by Assistant Surgeon Gandhi and next day by the Health Officer as well, who both considered and treated it as a plague case. The Civil Surgeon also saw the case. No connection could be traced between this and the next two cases. The patient survived.

The second case was that of a Marvadi who was a loader and cart-driver working on the Ahmedabad Railway Station goods yard. He had not been away. He left work on 28th September on account of fever, was seen by Dr. Gandhi on 3rd October, and died the same day. He was acquainted with No. 3.

The third case occurred in a Bania clerk, who was formerly in the service of the same master as No. 2. He had been to Wadhwan, returned on 17th September, loitered about the Railway Station goods yard till 24th, searching for employment. Got employment on the 26th September. Taken to Assistant Surgeon Gandhi's dispensary on 3rd October, died on 5th. He was acquainted with No. 2. The Health Officer Ahmedabad City made the most careful enquiry but failed to trace any connection between the first and the two cases and was inclined to ascribe it to handling infected grain or goods from Bombay, but up to the close of the year no other local cases were detected. The measures recommended to the Collector were the inspection at the Railway Station and removal of those affected to an isolated hospital. Those healthy to be allowed to depart after disinfection and after taking their names and addresses. In the town in the case of chawls and tenement houses removal of the sick was recommended and the thorough and efficient cleaning not only of the infected room but of the whole house, the burning of infected bedding used and all rags and rubbish, and the opening up of the whole place to fresh air. The Municipality in consultation with Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Bartholomeusz, the Civil Surgeon, and Mr. Gibb, the Collector, engaged a staff to examine passengers from Bombay and remove the sick to the isolation hospital; the goods in the yard were disinfected and also what had been lately carted away wherever possible, and arrangements made with the Railway authorities to disinfect as far as possible goods and passenger's luggage at the Railway Station. The city was also cleaned. The houses of patients 1 and 3 were disinfected and that of No. 2, being a hut, was burnt. After this 9 cases were detected at the Railway Station in October, none in November and 38 in December, but no more local cases occurred up to the close of the year. Out of the total of 50 cases 26 deaths were reported.

POONA.

The next place from which imported cases were reported was Poona on the 2nd October. Since 30th September two medical men with 4 assistants had been posted at the Railway Station by the Municipal authorities. Mr. Plunket, C.I.E., the Chairman of the Poona Suburban Municipality, making the arrangements and looking to the sanitary condition of the suburban limits and the prevention of overcrowding. During October 4 cases were detected, in November 1 case, and in December 43 cases. Four cases were also detected in the city and one in the cantonment. In all 53 cases and 39 deaths were reported to the end of the year, all cases being imported. The cases were at first sent to a shed in the compound of the Sassoon Hospital, which is in the limits of the Poona Suburban Municipality, but as more accommodation was required a regular camp hospital was laid out in an open space near the hospital in December and the cases treated there. There was a great deal of difficulty in persuading relations to allow of the sick being taken to the isolation hospital as there was no compulsory law at the time, and in some instances the sick were taken away.

THANA, KALYAN, DHULIA AND BANDRA.

After appearing in Poona a single case of plague was detected in Thana town, 20 miles from Bombay, on the line of rail on the 8th October, and on the same date in Kalyan town ten miles further on, and seven days later on in Dhulia town in Khandesh. On the 26th October it was first reported in Bandra which is really a suburb of Bombay—a town on the north-west exit from the city. Isolation and other measures were advised, but the Municipality moved slowly, and the people themselves opposed all measures of removal and so the plague progressed. Bandra being a place noted for the number of pigs allowed to wander freely about, a caution was sent that, if any cases of sickness occurred amongst pigs, all straying were to be driven outside the town and destroyed, but information was later received that there was no cause for alarm as regards pigs, as they continued healthy. It has been stated that pigs do suffer from a disease similar to plague, but no observations made in this country have as yet come to hand.

Surgeon-Major Anderson, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, writes that the first two imported cases did not appear or spread the disease, as when it became local the parts of the town affected were not those in which these two died. The first case reported was that of a Mhar who came from Bombay on the 26th December, and the second case occurred on 24th November. Then on 3rd December it appeared in two different parts of the town: in one case (the third) 6 cases occurred in the houses at intervals, and dead rats had been found a week previously to the first case, and in the second case 2 deaths occurred but no dead rats found. The fifth case was at a distance from the third case but had been employed there, and in his house also dead rats were found. Subsequently the disease developed around the house of No. 3 and spread.

Kurla, which is situated on the north-east exit from Bombay, escaped local infection up to the end of the year.

KARACHI.

In Sind, Karachi was the first place affected and the first case was reported on the 10th December, but though Surgeon-Captain Arnim, D.P.H., the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, who was in Karachi at the time, instituted minute and careful enquiries regarding the origin of the first two cases brought to notice, his enquiries failed entirely to trace the disease to any source outside Karachi. Karachi defended itself against Bombay by quarantine rules, but in spite of this there can be little doubt that the infection was imported from Bombay. The Municipality were advised to put in force the usual measures of isolation and removal of the healthy from infected houses to camps, the cleansing and opening up of infected houses to light and air, and were also recommended to divide up the infected area into such sub-divisions as could easily be supervised, and to offer a fee for notification. The Municipality acted with promptitude, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, reporting that "the Municipality are taking matters in hand in a way that reflects great credit on them;" and issued a set of rules in the spirit of the above recommendation, but unfortunately the compulsory powers of segregation were not at once granted. By the close of the year 1896, 63 cases with 59 deaths had been reported, but this does not represent the real amount of the disease as great concealment was practised.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lance-Corporal S. Anderson, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, temporarily attached to Commissariat Transport Department, will on relief proceed to join his regiment at Poona.

Herr Fischer has carried out an extended application of the principle of mapping out the movement of the body from what may be called the non-pictorial or photogrammetric side. To the moving parts of the body very thin vacuum tubes are attached, all these being circuited together and illuminated by periodical electric discharges. The person or animal is now stationed in a dark room, in which the camera stands with the objective uncovered, and presumably with a band of sensitive material in motion at a known rate. In some cases simultaneous determinations are made by two or more cameras, either on the same or on different vacuum tubes, and measurement showed correspondence within a fraction of a millimetre. The characteristics of two steps taken by a walking person were thus recorded in thirty-one phases. Other applications of the newer photogrammetry were shown at the recent gathering of scientists at Brunswick, the motion of the heart having been mapped out and reproduced on the screen by Dr. Braun, of Vienna, and it is hoped that the result will prove of great value to students of pathology. Further, and in a somewhat similar way, Dr. Schuster has recorded the characteristic movements of persons suffering from paralysis and other affections of the nervous system, and the reproduction of these motions has now become supplementary to the usual clinical instruction.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

Yesterday afternoon, H. E. Lord Sandhurst held his third Levee, at the New Secretariat, Bombay, and the attendance was unusually large. All Civil, Naval, and Military officers, as well as officers of the Consular Service, and Native officers of the Indian regiments and the elite of Bombay attended. The arrangements in connection with the levee were similar to those of last year, and were carried out by the staff of his Excellency the Governor. At half-past four o'clock a Government House carriage-and-four, containing the Hon'ble J. Mansfield, brother of his Excellency, Surgeon-Major Croley, Medical Officer, and Captain Berkley Levett, A.-D.-C., arrived at the Secretariat, and a few minutes later his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary, and Captain Young, A.-D.-C., followed in another state carriage-and-four with out-riders and escorted by his Excellency's Body-Guards. As the carriage entered the portico, his Excellency was received by a Guard-of-honour of one hundred rank-and-file, with Band, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, under Captain C. E. Palmer, who were drawn up in the oval opposite the High Court, and presented arms on his Excellency's alighting from the carriage, the Band playing the National Anthem. His Excellency went up to the hall and stood in the centre, while Major Owen, Surgeon-Major Croley, Captain Berkley Levett, and Captain Young, and Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, stood on his left. Captain Leveson-Gower stood at the entrance and received the cards. The European gentlemen entitled to the Private entry were first presented to his Excellency by Major Richard Owen, and the Native gentlemen were presented by the Oriental Translator. The presentation at the Private entry lasted for about ten minutes. The presentation of the Naval and Military officers and Native officers of regiments then commenced, the general public following. Major Richard Owen presented the European gentlemen, while the Natives were presented by Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, the function lasting nearly three-quarters of an hour; which will give an idea of the largeness of the attendance. While the presentation was going on, the Band of the Volunteers stationed in the compound played a selection of lively music. At the conclusion of the function, his Excellency went round and shook hands with several gentlemen. He then went downstairs and inspected the Guard-of-honour. His Excellency then got into the State carriage, and drove to Malabar Point, the Guard-of-honour again presenting arms as he left the Secretariat. The following are the names of the gentlemen who attended the Levee:—

PRIVATE ENTRIES.

EUROPEANS.

Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, His Highness
Abercrombie, Mr
Bainbridge, Surg-Major-Genl G, IMS
Baldovino, Capt F
Barnett, Mr G A
Barrow, Mr O T
Berends, Mr Geo A F
Campbell, Sir James M
Chitty, Mr C W
Comfort, Major S
Cotton, Sir George
Da Cunha, Dr Gerson
Dalhoff, The Most Rev Theodore, S J
Davidson, Major G, RE
Da Gama, Dr Accacio,
Da Costa, Most Rev D A Pedro, D D
Da Rozario, Mr Luis Phillip
De Belty, Mr Jos Piliaski
De Cunha, Dr John
Dosogne, Mr Leon
Douglas, Mr James
Du Boulay, Mr J H
Edgerley, Mr S W
Farran, Sir Charles
Fleet, Capt Henry Louis, R N
Forbes, Mr C H B
Freese, Mr C W
Fulton, Mr E M H
Gell, Mr Herbert G
Heinrichs, Mr G K
Hughes, Mr W C
Hutchinson, Mr Sydney
Lang, Mr Basil
Logan, Mr A C
Macaulay, Mr W M
Mackay, Rev J H
Mackichan, Rev Dr
Martin, Lieut-Col
Monteath, Mr J
Schiller, Mr Otto
Slater, Mr J Sanders
Snow, Mr P C H
Starling, Mr M H
Thompson, Mr H M
Ventris, Brigadier-Genl F
Wingate, Mr A

NATIVES.

Anandrao Khanderao Raste, Mr
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Dr
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Mr
Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr
Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr
Ganpatrao Vinayak Sangiikar, Mr
Ghellabhai Haridas, Mr
Gokuldas K Parekh, Mr
Hoshang Jamasp, Dastur
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir, Bart
J Cowasjee Jehanghier, Sir
Manibhai Jasbhai, Dewan Bahadur
M C Murzban, Khan Bahadur
Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr
N G Chandavarkar, Mr

EUROPEANS.

Adair, Mr W F
Adair, Mr John F
Adams, Mr John
Allum, Mr Ernest F
Almon, Mr William
Almeida, Mr J D D
Anderson, Mr T Kerr
Annesley, Major F C, R F
Ashby, Mr Geo
Atkinson, Mr F D, R A
Baker, Commander C J, R N
Baker, Mr C N, ISC
Baldock, Mr C G
Baldrey, Vety-Lieut F S H
Balfour, Mr J A
Barham, Rev C M
Barker, Brig-Surg-Lt-Col
Barlow, Mr Robert
Barry, Surg-Capt Collir
Barrow, Mr R P
Barton, Mr E L
Barry, Surg-Major J P
Batchelor, Mr S L
Bayley, Mr Vernon B F
Blakoman, Mr W
Bland Mr T A
Beamish, Surg-Col J M
Bedford, Mr W
Beniston, Mr Arthur
Benn, Mr Percy
Beresford, Mr Charles
Betham, Capt, 8th B I
Bicknell, Mr Howard
Blake, Major
Blascheck. Mr H
Bloxam, Mr W R
Blomfield, Major
Boileau, Major Arthur C T, R A
Boileau, Mr C B
Bonner, Capt T W, G I P Ry
Bowen, Mr I C G
Boyd, Surg-Lieut-Col H W
Bridgman, Rev G A
Britto, Mr J L
Britto, Dr Alexander
Bromley, Mr Herbert
Brown, Mr F H
Brown Col R, B V R
Bennett, Mr Douglas
Birkett, Mr. T W
Bush, Capt J E
Burne, Mr Chas H
Byrne, Mr P
Colville, Mr A M, R A
Corbett, Lieut C, R N
Cornforth, Capt J P, B V R
Coverton, Mr J G
Crawford, Mr H
Crawford, Mr L
Crummy, Mr J
Cuffe, Capt T W, Bo L H
Cahusac, Major
Callwell, Major A H, R A
Cameron, Mr A
Campbell, Mr H O
Campion, Capt R W, G I P R V
Carkeet-James, Lieut C, B V R
Carr, Lt-Comdr, G S Q, R N
Carrell, Mr M T
Chalk, Mr O
Chalmers, Mr H
Chamier, Capt S J, R A
Chapman, Mr R C
Cheetham, Mr H
Chevallier, Mr C
Childe, Surg-Capt
Christie, Lieut E J, R I R
Chrystal, Mr J P
Clark, Mr A C
Clowes, Capt H, ISC
Coleman, Mr F M
Daldy, Mr A W
Davey, Mr J H
David, Mr Sasoon J
Davis Rev F
De Bure, Pierre
De Monte, Rev Dr B
De Monte, Mr D J
De Quadros, Dr J B
De Silva, Dr D M
De Monte, Mr Manual A de
De Monte, Rev A F
Deane, Mr Jas R
Dean, Mr W J
Denso, Mr Max
Dick, Mr J M
Dimmock, H P, Surg-Maj
Dixon, Rev W H
Ducat, Capt C M, Poona Horse
Duchesne, Mr A E
Duhan, Capt, R A
Dumayne, Mr F G
Durnford, Mr G E
Elford, Mr Charles F
Elton, Mr C Tierney
English, Capt T M, B V R
Esperance, Mr John J
Evans, Mr S, I M S
Ezekiel, Mr Joseph
Farran, Mr G H
Fernandez, Mr D
Finny, Comdr T G R, RIM
Fosbery, Mr A C W
Fowle, Major F, R A
Foy, Surg-Capt F A
Fraser, Mr Lovat G
Freeman, Lieut-Col
French, Mr V C
French, Surg-Capt H C
Froom, Mr A H B
Gadsden, Mr F Ord
Gallagher, Surgeon-Capt J
Garnet, Lieut H N
Garrett, Mr Alfred J
Garstin, Col
Garwood, Mr Hugh S, R N
Gerrard, Mr C H
Gillespie, Dr T D W
Glazebrook, Mr N S
Gordon, Mr F F
Gore Browne, Mr S
Graham, Mr W D
Graham, Mr D N
Graham, Mr Fred
Gray, Rev R M
Grayfoot, Surg-Capt
Greaves, Mr William
Greaves, Mr H R
Green, Mr M C A
Greenwood, Mr E
Haffkine, Mr W M
Hale, Mr E S
Hall, Mr C N
Hall, Mr J H
Hamilton, Mr D M
Harter, Mr R W
Hathornthwaite, Professor J T
Hayes, Capt R H
Hender, Mr W J, R N
Herbert, Surg-Capt H
Hewett, Comdr G S, R I N
Heyn, Mr J M
Hildebrand, Mr A B R
Hojel, Surg-Capt
Holland, Comdr G E, R I M
Hubbard Mr G H
Huddleston, Lieut R C T, B B & C I R V
Humphrey, Mr J
Hutchison, Mr G
Ingle, Mr W D
Jackson, Mr J
Jaffeson, Mr C B
Jennings, Surg-Capt W K
Joly, Mr Henri
Jones, Mr Nigel
Julias, Surg H A, RN
Keddie, Mr H W G, R A
Kelly, Mr E W
Kenedy, Mr R M
Keogh, Mr J B
Kinahan, Lt F W, R N
King, Major Alfred, G I P R V
Knapp, Surg M H, R N
Lane, Mr William
Lawrence, Mr H S
Leader, Mr W F
Leao, Mr D F
Leask, Capt James, BVRC
Ledgard, Rev G
LeMesurier, Mr H G, RE
Leslie, Capt A, BVA
Lloyd, Mr G Lewis
Ley, Surg B, RN
Little, Mr F Arthur
Longe, Major R D
Lough, Mr Arthur R A
Lowndes, Mr G R
Luard, Lt-Col E S, B B & C I R V
Ludlow, Mr G T J, R N
Lund, Capt B V R
Lyall, Lieut H A, R N
Macaulay, Mr R H
Macdonald, Mr James
Macrae, Mr J D
Mackenzie, Mr A G
Mackeson, Mr J P
Macmillan, Mr M
Maidment, Mr J S
Malleson, Capt W, RA
Mann, Lt-Col P E
Mansergh, Lt L C O, RN
Mant, Mr R N
Mason, Lt G W, R N
Mawson, Mr E O
Mayhew, Mr W G
McKenzie, Mr G F
McKenzie, Mr A
McDonald, Mr C E
Medley, Mr N R
Meikle, Mr
Merrett, Mr W
Messent, Mr P G
Meyer, Mr C F
Michael, Mr L W
Milnes, Mr G, RA
Mills, Vety-Maj J
Mitchell, Capt G W, ISC
Monks, Mr C, IMS
Moore, Mr Thos D
Moore Mr Thos H
Moses, Mr S M
Moss, Capt C
Mostyn, Capt R E, R A
Muriel, Capt C L
Muller, Prof Oswald V.
Nash, Mr W G
Nathan, Mr S A
Nicholson, Major E F, B R
Nixon, Mr C E
Nixon, Mr R B
Nomicos, Mr C G
Oliver, Mr J
Oliver, Mr R G M
Oliver, Mr A K
Orr, Mr J P
Orr, Mr J W
Ost, Dr A
Ostermayer, Mr M
Panton, Mr Arthur
Parrott, 2nd-Lt F J, B V R
Payne, Mr Henry, A H
Prance, Lt and Comdr RN
Peace, Mr J
Pearson, Mr William
Pedraza, Mr O S
Peile, Mr A J, RA
Penny, Lt L, B V A
Peterson, Mr
Phipson, Mr H M
Pitts, Capt W H, D C
Plinston, Mr G C
Porterfield, Mr W D
Prall, Surg-Capt S E

Procter, Mr H E E
Quicke, Surg-Maj W H
Radford, Major H C
Raikes, Mr E B
Reddie, Mr F A
Reed, Mr H S
Reily, Lieut-Col
Reynolds, Mr P
Richardson, Lt L H, R N
Richardson, Lt C, B B & C I R V
Rimington, Mr F C
Roberts, Mr N
Roberts, Dr V H
Robertson Mr L
Robinson, Mr E T
Rodrigues, Mr V S
Ross, Mr W J
Roughton, Maj G W, B V A
Ruinat, Mr Camille
Russell, Mr L P
Rynd, Capt F C, I S C
Sarjant, Capt S, G I P R V
Sassoon, Mr Silas E
Secretary to the Bishop of Damaun
Shaw, Mr F W
Service, Mr G
Sharp, Mr W H
Sharp, Lieut D J, B V R
Sheepshanks, Mr J
Shellim, Mr S E
Slater, Mr D McLauchlan
Smith, Capt J W, B V R
Smith, Dr Sidney
Snell, Capt R G, B V R
Solomon, Mr Henry
Soundy, Major A F, B V R
Spencer, Mr F A
Spencer, Mr F D
Studdon, Mr H E, A M S
Stansfield, Mr Lewis
Stanton, Surg J W W, R N
Stephanos, Mr A D
Stephenson, Mr Thomas
Stevens, Mr C F
Stevens, Mr F W
Stevens, Mr Cecil
Stuart Capt Hugh M, B B & C I R V
Strangman, Mr T J
Strong, Lieut H S
Sturgess, Mr R E S, R N
Swayne, Capt H G C
Symons, Mr Hugh S
Taylor, Rev J
Thatcher, Lt Col, J F C
Thesiger, Mr Percy
Thomson Capt A, Poona V R
Thomson, Major, J P, G I P R V
Thomson, Mr A G
Thompson, Mr B W O
Thornett, Mr A J
Tod, Mr Alex, M
Treglohan, Mr Fred, R N
Trost, Mr G
Turner, Capt Allan F, B V A
Underwood, Dr C H F
Underwood, Dr E F
Vernon, Mr C
Viegas, Dr A G
Vining, Lieut F W F, RN
Walker, Mr A
Wallace, Mr C B
Wallace, Mr J
Wallrath, Rev W SJ
Walsh, Mr J
Webb, Mr G R
Webb, Mr M de P
Wendon, Mr H C E
Westbrook, Mr R G E
Wilkin, Mr E
Wilkinson, Mr H R H
Willis Mr Henry
Willis, Mr R A
Wilson, Capt C E
Wilson, Capt W G, B V A
Wimbridge, Mr E
Wingfield, Mr H E, RN
Wood, Mr A
Woollcombe, Capt B, B B & C I R V
Worcester, Lieut W D G, RNR
Wright, Mr P L
Young, Mr J E
Young, Mr C P R

NATIVES.

A P Cama, Dr
Abdul Karim Munshi, Mr
Abdoolabhoy Laljee, Mr
Abdeali M H Kajiji, Mr
Abdulla R Sayani, Mr
Abdool Hussein Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr
Abdoor Razak bin Curtas, Mr
Ahmed R Sayani, Mr
Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr
Ali N Tyabjee, Mr
Ameeroodeen Tayabjee, Mr
Anundrao N Vasudev, Mr
Ardeshir Dadabhoy Mody, Dr
Ardesir F Unwalla, Mr
Atmaram Pandurang, Dr
Babajee Cassinathjee, Mr
Balcrushna Venayek Wassoodew, Mr
Barjorjee Edaljee Mody, Mr
Balaji Pandurang, Mr
Balcrushnarao, Bhaskerjee Pitale, Rao Bahadur
Balcrushna Wassoodew Pandoorang, Mr
Behramjee Nowrojee Gamudia, Mr
Beramjee Nacrojee Darabsett, Dr
Bezonjee N Kapadia, Mr
Bezonjee N Horse-Dealer, Dr
Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Mr
Bhaskerao, Sewram Chimburkar, Mr
Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, Mr
Bomanjee D Pudumjee, Mr
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Burjorjee H Dantra, Dr
Byramjee H Dantra, Dr
Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirval, Mr
C H J Rustomjee, Mr
Cumrudin Amirudin, Mr
Casum Haji Mitha, Sirdar, Khan Bahadoor
Choonilal Punnalal, Mr
Chokey, Dr, Khan Bahadur
Chunilal G Gunderia, Dr
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
D N Bahadurji, Mr
Dost Mahomed Allana, Mr
Damoderdas Tapidas, Mr
Dinshaw Muncherjee Punthakey, Mr
Dwarkadas Dharmsey, Mr
Darab Peshotan Sunjana, Dastar
Dharmsey Morarji Goculdas, Mr
Dhanjishah Hormusjee Karaka, Khan Bahadur
Dhanjeebhoy H Wadia, Mr
D R Tata, Dr
Darasha Ruttonjee Chichgur, Mr
Damoder Lakmidas Khimji, Mr
D J Mantri, Dr
Dady Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Mr
Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, Rao Saheb
D R D Gazdar, Dr
Dosabhoy H B Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Dadabhoy N Kairawalla, Mr
Dayabhoy Tapidas Vurjdas, Mr
Dosabhai R Bardi, Dr
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Mr
Dossabhai Rustomjee Setna, Mr
Dharamsy Soonderdas Mooljee, Mr
Ebrahim Hajee Haroon, Mr
Eduljee Nashirvanjee, Dr
Eknath Raghunath Khote, Mr
Ellapa Ballaram, Rao Saheb
Fackirji Jewajee, Khan Saheb
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr.
Fazulbhoy C Gangjee, Mr
Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Mr
F D Mulla, Mr
F N Bisni, Dr
F Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, Mr
Framjee Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Mr
Framjee R Vicajee, Mr
Framroze R Joshi, Mr
Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Furdoonjee, Mr
Fatehally Shaikahmed, Mr
Ghanasham N Nadkarni, Mr
Gokuldas Naranjee Mooljee, Mr
Gulabchand Amirchand, Mr
Goverdhandas Goculdas Tezpal, Mr
Goverdhandas Khimjee, Mr
Goverdhandas Khuttao Muckonjee, Mr
Govind Balajee Kher, Dr
Gulamhusen Allana, Mr
Gunputrao Chintoba Tatia, Mr
G M Sathe
Haji Abdoolsuttar Haji Oomer Soab, Mr
Hajee Mahomed Abba, Mr
Hajeebhoy Visram, Mr
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail, Mr
Hajee Yoosof Haji Esmail, Mr
Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, Mr
Harischnder Pandurang Pitale, Mr
Hassum Rahimtoola Kairaz, Mr
Hormasjee Cursetjee Cooriawala, Mr
Hormasjee Dadabhai, Mr
Hormasjee N Vakeel, Mr
Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Mr
H J Dadysett, Dr
H N Seervai, Dr
Ibrahim Ahmadi Mr
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr
Ismailbhai Abdullabhoy Laljee, Mr
Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr
Janardan Gopal, Mr
Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, Mr
Jal Vakil, Dr
Jamietram Nanabhai, Mr
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr
Jamshed Maneckshaw Doctor, Mr
Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Mr
Jamsetjee Rustomjee Desai, Khan Bahadur
Jeejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Mr
Jehangir Edaljee Davar, Mr
Jijibhai P Nicholson, Dr
Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, Mr
Jugmohundas Vurjeevandas, Mr
Jugjivan Vussunjee Munji, Mr
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Dubash, Mr
J M Framjee Patel, Mr
Kaikobad, Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mr
Kaikhusro Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr
Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Mr
Kavasjee Bejonjee Sethna
Kavasjee Eduljee Dadachanjee, Dr
Kaikhusro Framjee Modi, Mr
Kallandas Keshavdas, Mr
Karsondas Chubildas, Mr
Kavasji, Merwanji Sett, Mr
Kazi Kabiroddin, Mr
Kazi Mahomed Ismail Chilmai, Mr
Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, Rao Bahadoor
Keshava K Acharya, Mr
Khaja Abdullah, Dr
Khunderao Morojee, Mr
Krishnarao Antoba, Mr
K R Cama, Mr
K N Bahadhurji, Dr
K B Shroff, Dr
Lakhmidas Bhimjee, Mr
Lakhmidas Khimjee, Mr
Laljee Bhimjee, Mr
Limjee N Banajee, Mr
M N Wadia, Mr
Madhavdass Gokuldass Liladhur Pastah, Mr
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Maneckjee Framjee H Settna, Mr
Maneckshah J Taleyarkhan, Mr
Munchershah N R Ranina, Mr
Manchershah K Kapadia, Dr
Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mr
Mohammed Hussein Hakim, Mr
Morojee Cashinath, Mr
Motilal Jamnadas Shroff, Mr
Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Mr
Mulraj Khatau, Mr
Muncherjee B Colah, Dr
Muncherjee Eduljee Morris Mr
N A Moos, Mr
N N Saher, Mr
Nagindas Jamnadas Shroff, Mr
Najmudin Tyabji, Mr
Nanabhoy Dhunjibhoy Banajee, Mr
Nanabhai N Katrak, Dr.
Nanabhai R Ranina, Mr
Nanabhai, R Chichgar Mr
Nenabhai Sadanandji Kale, Mr
Nanu N Kothare, Mr
Naranjee Dwarkadas, Mr
Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, Mr
Navrojee Pestonjee Cama, Mr
Nowrojee D Dhakmarvalla Mr
Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally, Mr
Oomer Jumall Vuyani, Sardar
Peshotanjee Behramjee Sanjana, Dastur Shams-ul-Ulma
Pestanjee Kavasjee, Mr
Pestanjee N Wadia, Mr
Pestanjee Pallonjee Bhelwar, Khan Saheb,
P J Damania, Surg-Maj
Pheroze Hoshang Dastoor, Mr
Pooronmall Gooljee Singhanee, Mr
P B Joshi, Mr
Purshotum Hurichand Premjee, Dr
Purshotumdass Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr
R N Khory, Dr
R S Taki, Mr
Raghunathrao, Babajee Malap, Mr
Rahimtoola Khairaz, Mr
Raojee B Karandikar, Mr
Raojee Vinayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Mr
Rastumjee Merwanjee Patell, Mr
Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, Mr
Ratansi Mulji, Mr
Ratiram Durgaram Dave, Mr
Runchordas Purshotum, Mr
Runchordas Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Mr
Rustam K R Cama, Mr
Rustam N R Ranians, Dr
Rustam S Powala, Mr
Rustom M Chichgur, Mr
Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Mr
Rustomjee Jamasjee Ashburner, Khan Bahadur
Sadonand Trimbakjee Kale, Mr
Sadashiv Waman Diwadkar, Mr
Samuel Essajee, Mr
Shamrao M Rele, Mr
Shantaram, Jugonnath, Mr
Shantaram Venayeck Kaptak, Mr
Shivjee Dharmajee, Mr
Shiavux Sorabjee Batlivala, Dr
Shivram V Bhandarkar, Mr
Shivdas Permanandas, Dr
Shri Krishna Wasudew Warlikar, Rao Bahadur
Shridhar R Bhandarkar, Mr
Sittaram D Waslekar, Mr
Shyamsabal Sittaram Missir, Dr
Sorab C Hormusjee Dr
Sorabjee Dadabhoy H Dubash, Mr
Sorabjee Framjee Billimoria, Mr
Sorabjee Palonjee Frenchman, Mr
S B Spencer, Mr
S D Khote, Mr
S G Ajinkya, Mr
S G Vejinker, Mr
Sulliman Abdul Wahed, Mr
Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, Dr
Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Mr
Tribhowandas Munguldass Nathooboy, Mr
Tulsidas Manmohandas, Mr
Tulsidas Lulloobhoy Mody, Mr
Veerchund Deepchund, Mr
Vicajee Eduljee Vakharia, Mr
Vijbhucan Atmaram, Mr
Vassaujee Khimjee, Mr
Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, Mr
Vussonjee Munjee, Mr
Vussonjee Tricumji Moolji, Mr
Wamanrao Damoderjee, Mr
Wittalrao C Wandekar, Rao Saheb

The following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending the Levee :—

EUROPEANS.

Bennett, Mr T J
Crimmin, Mr J
Gilder, Rev Chas
Gilder, Mr G C
Gonsalves, Dr G F
Hamilton, Mr W R
Hildebrand, Major A, late R E
Jenkins, Mr R A Arnold
King, Mr Alex R
MacCartie, Surg-Major F F
Michael, C J
O'Callaghan, Mr
Paterson-Brown, Mr R
Paton, Mr Nigel F
Ross, Mr C E
Sassoon, Mr Jacob
Selby, Prof H O
Smith, Mr E J
Watson, Mr R, RIM
Yamada, Mr K

NATIVES.

Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhaadoopwala, Mr
Darashah Dorabjee Reporter, Mr
Davar, Dr F E
Dossabhai Framjee, Mr
Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Mr
Kawasjee Dadabhoy H Dubash, Mr
Mahomedbhai Nansee Khairaz, Mr
Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, Mr

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but ROWLANDS'.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ON Monday at Calcutta, a native wine merchant was prosecuted by Messrs. Kellner and Co. for being in possession of three bottles of spurious "Green seal" whisky bearing their trade mark and 29 spurious labels and a die. Mr. Jackson, barrister, appeared for the prisoner, who was fined Rs. 500, half of which was ordered to be given to the prosecutors.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 14,250 on the remodelling of the gun-cotton magazine at Rangoon.

ADDITIONAL Ordnance mules to the number of 250 will be purchased from Southern Europe to meet the large requirements consequent on the employment of Mountain Batteries in the present operations.

IT is confidently expected that the rice crop in Burma this cold weather will be a bumper one, just as was the case last year. The latest official report describes the prospects as excellent, and the reaping of early paddy has already begun in the lower province. The exports will be mainly to Europe, as India will not require much rice next spring.

THE camp at Raniganj, where the pilgrims for Mecca will be assembled previously to their despatch to Chittagong, will open on 23rd instant. It will accommodate 1,000 persons at a time. All the necessary arrangements are now being made by Mr. Henry, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

THE managers of the Orient Line notify with reference to the coming eclipse of the sun in January, that the steamer Oratava, which leaves Colombo homeward bound on the 19th of that month, can, by slowing down, manage to bring up on the central line of total eclipse on the 2nd. They promise that, if there is a sufficient number of passengers desiring it, they can arrange for this to be done. The expected dates of the Oratava are :—Leave Colombo 19th January, arrive Suez 29th, Port Said 31st, Naples 3rd February, Gibraltar 7th, Plymouth 11th, and London 12th.

THE following verdict was returned in the La Martiniere case :—That the death of the deceased was due to the accidental fall of the roof of the south portico of the College, and that proper precautions do not appear to have been taken ; but the jury are not able, from the evidence before them, to attach blame to any particular individual.

ON Saturday evening, November 16th, a telegram was received in Zanzibar with deep regret by the members of the Universities' Mission announcing the death of the Venerable Percy Lisle Jones-Bateman, Archdeacon of Zanzibar, at S. Denis, Reunion, on the 25th October. Archdeacon Jones-Bateman had served for nearly 17 years in the Mission.

THE manager of the private Telegraph Training Institute recently opened in Vepery, has received a requisition by telegram from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Uganda-Mombassa Railway, East Africa, for twelve trained signallers, to be employed on that line. Three men from the Institute will leave for Mombassa shortly, having accepted the terms offered. A further batch will follow later on.

MR. F. R. STANLEY COLLIER, Commissioner of Chittagong, has asked for the assistance of the Torpedo and Submarine Department to clear the harbour channels of Chittagong of the creeks caused by the recent cyclone.

THE Mysore Government has admitted Mr. R. Puttanna to an Assistant Commissionership in the Mysore Civil Service, with the designation of Personal Assistant to the Officer Commanding the Mysore Troops.

GOVERNMENT proposes to engage the services of three sanitary officers to carry on bacteriological investigation in cases of enteric fever among British troops in India.

MR. H. J. MCINTOSH, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, will act as Secretary to the Famine Commission, whose early formation was foreshadowed by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at Allahabad. He will be succeeded in the Board of Revenue by Mr. E. V. Levinge, now Magistrate and Collector of Murshidabad. The names of the members of the Commission are not yet made public, but Mr. Holderness, who has been acting as Famine Secretary to the Government of India, will no doubt be a member of it. Mr. B. K. Mullick relieves Mr. Levinge.

THE Famine Commission foreshadowed in the Viceroy's recent speeches writes the *Pioneer* will assemble early in January. Sir James Lyall will be President, with Mr. T. W. Holderness (recently Famine Secretary with the Government of India and now Commissioner of Allahabad), Mr. Higham, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, a medical man from England, and a native gentleman as members. The object will be not to criticise or pick holes in the work done by local Governments, who have used their best efforts to save human life, though not all working on the same lines or showing the same economical results in the matter of expenditure. The Commission will examine the experiments that have been tried in the various provinces, and formulate for future guidance the lessons to be drawn from the experience of the past year. It should be noted that the Commission is much smaller than that of 1878, and its business will virtually be to consider details only, which, however, are in themselves most important. The broad principles of famine relief laid down nineteen years ago stand untouched.

COUNT ESTERHAZY, whom it has been decided to bring before a court-martial, is, it may be remembered, the officer who was publicly accused by Dreyfus' brother of being the author of the document responsible for the conviction of Dreyfus. Under the circumstances it seems an inconceivable piece of official wooden-headedness to announce that the result of the trial can in no case affect the position of Captain Dreyfus. It is stated, by the way, that documents have been disappearing as frequently since the outcasting of Dreyfus as before —a circumstance which at the least raises the presumption that he ought not to have been condemned alone.

IT is a mistake, when oiling a bicycle, to give the same quantity of oil to every bearing Some demand more than others. The crank bracket is perhaps the thirstiest, than the back wheel. The front wheel requires less frequent oiling, and the head only an occasional drop at fairly long intervals. The pedals in dry weather do not need much, but in muddy weather they must be kept well supplied with oil. On the whole, most cyclists oil too much. The wheeling world has not yet broken loose from the traditions of the old solitary days, when the imperfect cone and roller bearings squeaked at every ten miles, if not kept swimming in oil, and the oil can could never safely be left at home. Now it is supposed to be a rule that one should oil a machine about every hundred miles. But, as a matter of fact, many machines will run a good deal longer without oiling, say for three or four hundred miles, while some cyclists never use the oil can for months at a time, and declare that they suffer no inconvenience from the want of it. When the pump declines to fit on to the valve satisfactorily and lets the air out at every stroke— usually this is the case with a borrowed pump of a wrong size,—it is useless to attempt pumping with the aid of such makeshifts as a handkerchief tied round the valve and nozzle. Open the repair outfit, and select the stoutest and largest piece of sheet rubber. Whip this with fine twine or, better still, a piece of wire, if such is obtainable, round the valve and pump nozzle, so as to prevent the air from escaping. In most cases a temporary cure will be effected. If the pump is "gone" somewhere in the rubber connection, and lets the air out in hissing streams at each stroke, it is waste of time to try and mend the worn portion by the roadside. If it is not very far down the tube, much the best plan is to cut off the damaged portion and replace the whole part, wiring it firmly in place. So long as there is a sound inch or so left the pump will do its work in a reasonably satisfactory manner.

A YEAR ago a society for acclimatising songbirds was organised in Mill Valley, Marin County, California, and a considerable sum subscribed to pay for the importation of a number of foreign songsters. In February last a consignment of eighty birds, principally meadow larks, bull-finches and thrushes, were received from Germany and confined in an aviary for a time, so that the birds might become accustomed to the climate and attached to the locality. The strangers thrived, and two months after their arrival the doors of the aviary were opened, and the birds were accorded their freedom. The birds for days hovered around their old home as if afraid to venture into the unknown region round about. Conditions in Mill Valley, however, proved congenial to the birds. They were observed to mate, and then came the nest-building. The surroundings seemed to be congenial to the newcomers, who settled down to the business of raising new broods with the most perfect air of owning the entire neighbourhood. Their glad notes they poured out in such entrancing volume and brilliancy as to charm the listener. The attempt to add a new element to the other delights of the valley was successful, and the society has determined to go forward and to import more and more of the songsters until the woods are crowded with them.

IN a recent discourse at the Royal Institution on Palestine exploration, Lieutenant-Colonel Conder gave some interesting facts as to the light thrown by modern exploration on ancient Israelitish history. The result of the explorations of the last thirty years has brought about a great change in educated opinion as to the antiquity of civilisation among the Kebrews and Jews, and as to the historic reliability of the Bible records. The geographical results of exploration have shown that out of about 500 towns in Palestine noticed in the Old Testament, 400 retain their ancient names, and about 150 of these were unknown before the survey of the country in 1872-82. The result of these discoveries has been to show that the topography of the Bible is accurate, and that the writers must have had an intimate knowledge of the land. The existing Hebrew remains are few as compared with Roman, Arab, and Norman ruins of later ages. They include tombs, aqueducts, and fortress walls, with seals, weights, and coins. In upper Galilee and east of Jordan there are many rude stone monuments—dolmens and standing stones—probably of Canaanite origin, as are the small bronze and pottery idols found in the ruins of Lachish. Sculptured bas-reliefs are, however, not found in Palestine proper, having been probably destroyed by the Hebrews.

A WOMAN named Delwillard was tried at the Ninth Correctional Tribunal in Paris, the other day, for an extraordinary persecution of a respectable tradesman named Malassis. It appeared that while he was walking in the Boulevard Strassbourg some weeks ago the woman, whom he had never seen in his life before, ran up, and, throwing her arms around his neck, kissed him passionately, exclaiming loudly, "At last I have found you, my beloved. Never more will I leave you." Malassis had some difficulty in freeing himself from her embrace, and when he succeeded in doing so, she followed him along the Boulevard, shouting out, "You are my Judin. For seven years I was your wife. I lived with you from 1871 to 1877, and have been looking for you ever since." To escape, Malassis leaped into a cab, but she followed the vehicle, and thus learnt his address. Thenceforth his life was a misery. Every day she wrote effusive and loving postcards to him, and waited for him near his place of business. Finally he had recourse to strategy. One day he offered to pay her 250 francs a month if she would give him an undertaking in writing not to molest him, so long as the money was paid. She at once agreed, and sent him the document he asked for. This he, in turn, forwarded to the police, and the woman was arrested for black-mailing. Medical evidence showed that she suffered from delusions, and might become dangerous, and the Court, discharging her on the accusation of black-mailing, ordered her removal to an asylum.

THE Emperor William, as portrayed by a Frenchman, is a subject that is sure to afford some lively reading. Such is the case in M. Maurice Leudet's "Guillaume II. Intime," which was published the other day. M. Leudet, who is a writer on the *Figaro*, gives a description of the daily life of the Kaiser, and comes to the conclusion that he has only half an hour really to himself. One of the stories M. Leudet tells is as follows :—At a review one day the ruler of the Germans was suffering from the unkingly complaint of a bleeding at the nose. To his officers who came to ask if they could be of any assistance, he replied, "It is a mere nothing ; it is only the last drop of English blood leaving my veins." He is still, however, sufficiently English to take a cold bath on rising at five in the morning. After breakfast at half-past six he retires to his study, where he goes minutely into the day's doings, sees his adjutants and the officers of the household. At eight he receives the Ministers. An hour later he goes out either driving or riding. About eleven he returns to work, and the audiences begin. This goes on till two, when he joins his children at lunch. In the afternoon he visits the high officials and carries out inspections. At half-past six he receives again until dinner-time, which is at seven. Subsequently he does some fencing, and after a light supper retires shortly after ten. This is given as a sample of an ordinary day's work. Every report and document he looks into most carefully. He believes that it is only by the most absolute regularity that he can get through his duties to the Empire, and he never leaves to the next day what can be settled at the moment.

A FORMER croupier at the old gambling establishment at Baden-Baden (says a *Standard* telegram) tells the following story of the origin of Prince Bismarck's antipathy to gambling. It is in the approved style of the penny novelette :—"In 1865 a number of Princes and statesmen were at Baden-Baden, and the season was a very brilliant one. The gambling saloons were always crowded, not only by the regular gamblers, but also by diplomatists. One tall figure attracted general attention. He was a man of vigorous physique, who wore a short grey riding-coat, and generally a large slouch hat. He was the Prussian Premier, Von Bismarck. He sometimes stepped up to a table, staked five napoleons, went on without awaiting the result, and returned from time to time to see whether he had lost or won. In the former case he staked the five napoleons again, but never more. One day a young North German baron, on his wedding trip with his beautiful wife, played so daringly that he created a general sensation. He won at first, but soon lost large sums, and played more and more wildly. His young wife strove in vain to tear him away. At last he feverishly staked several thousand francs, and everybody, including Bismarck, watched the result. He lost again, turned to his sobbing wife, and whispered something in her ear, whereupon they both left the saloon. A report was suddenly heard. He had fired a bullet through his head. Beside his corpse stood his beautiful young wife, her eyes wide open. A terrible cry suddenly rent the air, and she fell to the floor as though struck by lightning. Bismarck exclaimed, 'This scoundrelly business must be put a stop to !' A few years afterwards all the public gambling establishments in Germany were abolished."

AT length, after long years of waiting, the French 6th Army Corps, on the German frontier, is being doubled. General Billot, says the *France Militaire*, wisely deferred his proposal until all was ready, and the change could be made easily, without alarming the Parliament. Troops have gradually been massed in the region of the corps, so that for some time back it might have been said to be doubled. General Billot referred to this fact in the note which was presented to the deputies a few days ago. The concentration is so great, he said, in the exposition of motives, that it becomes necessary to relieve the shoulders of the general commanding the corps of part of their burden, in order that the various services of the administration may work easily. The doubling of the corps will be effected without any material additional outlay. The *project* presented, and since adopted, is a simple modification of the first paragraph of the law of July 24, 1873, and reads as follows : "The territory of of France is divided, for the organisation of the active army, into twenty regions and subdivisions of regions." The headquarters of the new corps will be at Nancy.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Fort, Northern	1	0	7
B Umarkhadi	2a	1	13
C Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	6	0	21
D Khetwadi & Mahalakshmi	2	0	6
E 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura and 1st Nagpada	7	1	31
F Parel	0	0	6
G Mahim	0	0	0
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	1b	1	13
Total	19	4 [illegible]	97
Total plague deaths to date	13,686	11,425	
Same date last year	55	37	163
Total mortality same date 1895			77

a One recent arrival from Poona (six days ago,) by road.
b From Poona.

CHOLERA.

Attack 1
Death 1

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,914, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,345, making a total of 5,259 persons. Departures by sea 874, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,250, making a total of 4,124 persons.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The above reports showed that one case of plague, that of a Parsee, which was reported by a medical practitioner, was examined, and the patient removed from his residence in Gunbow Street to the Arthur Road Hospital. Five suffering cases of bubonic fever and one case of simple fever were detected from various localities in the Mandvie Ward, and the patients were conveyed to the various hospitals. One case was reported from the Khara Talao section, and another from Bhuleshwar section.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients lying under treatment in the various Plague Hospitals, yesterday, was as under :—Arthur Road, 65 ; Parel Government House, 33 ; Grant Road, 19 ; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 15 ; Dariasthan, 9 ; Julai, 5 ; Jain (Parel), 5 ; Telugu, 4 ; Nizampoora, 2 ; and Don Tod, 2.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

The number of persons detained under quarantine in the various Quarantine Camps, yesterday, was as follows :—Modikhana, 1,294 ; Wari Bunder, 1,039 ; and Narelwady, 441.

WHAT NEXT ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just read in your valuable paper a letter signed by Mr. Jaitha Anandjee, of Mandvie, explaining to your numerous readers the difficulties and dangers experienced by visitors proceeding to the hill. Let me, sir, at the very outset say that your correspondent is a very superficial observer. I have been a constant visitor to this hill for the last six years, and have run up and down the hill several times, but have never seen or heard of the things he has mentioned. That snakes and scorpions abound is very absurd, and your correspondent completes the absurdity when he hears of the roars of wild beasts on his way up the hill. This letter has been written with an intention of giving benefit of real experience to your readers, in order that they may not shrink from the difficulties and dangers, which, as your correspondent says, are to be found on the way up the hill. The road is nowhere so dangerous as to endanger human life, and everything is so delightful now that it will surely exhilarate the spirit of the visitor. —Yours, &c.,

HORMUSJI MANECKJI PATELL.

Matheran, Dec. 7.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. MAYO.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Commander T. A. L. de Berry, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Aden, having left that port on the 30th ultimo, with the following passengers :—Mr. Tregunna, a Gunner, R. N., Sub-Conductor Perry, wife, and six children, Mr. Mendes, Mr. D'Souza, Mr. Dias, Mr. Cooverjee, wife and two children of a Commissariat contractor. 120 men, 30 women, and 50 children. She experienced fine weather during the voyage.

INDIAN MARINE CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

ST. PAUL'S DARJILING *VS.* CALCUTTA.

THE above match, commenced on Friday, and was concluded on Saturday. Ormerod and Coxon, the two not-outs of the day before faced the bowling of Connor and Linsell. Coxon lost his wicket in the third over, and Vines joined Ormerod. The latter was evidently "set" and the runs came fast, Vines also hitting freely. At 140 Read relieved Linsell with the ball, and shortly after Godfree took Connor's place. At 160 a further change was tried Ripley taking the ball from Read, and, later, Sells from Godfree. At 183 Ormerod was caught at point. [illegible] is 80 was compiled by means of good defensive cricket combined with hard, clean hitting. Lyall joined Vines, but was clean bowled by Ripley after the score had only gone four higher. Smith went to the wickets but Ripley took him on the second ball. The next man, Short, and Vines took the score up to 206 before the latter was very smartly caught in the slips. His 64 was mainly the result of hard hitting. Kidston who followed was clean bowled by Ripley in his first ball. Philbrick succeded. At 210 Connor again took the ball, relieving Sells. Ripley was apparently on the spot for he shortly clean bowled Short. Beaumont joined Philbrick, but Ripley shattered his stumps before the score had gone much further. The last man Wilson, made an unexpected stand. Linsell relieved Connor with the ball, and the score had gone up to 247 before Wilson was clean bowled by Ripley. Philbrick carried his bat for 31. His pretty cutting was noticeable. The features of the innings were Major Ormerod's 80, and the fine bowling of Ripley in the latter half of the game, though it must be confessed, that his action is not above suspicion. The fielding was not as good as it might have been. The boys would do well to take to heart Prince Ranjitsinji's remarks on cricket outfit. It is impossible to field cleanly with shoes that slip and hats that fall off.

St. Paul's went to the wickets after tiffin, Reaks and Eagles facing the bowling of Ormerod and Thomas. The first batsman lost his wicket with the score only at two, Linsell joined Eagles and the pair were not parted till the telegraph showed 45, Eagles' wicket falling to a "yorker" from Vines who had replaced Thomas. Eagles' 32 was not faultless, but he hit hard. Godfree succeeded, but was cleverly stumped by Philbrick before he could score. Connor then went to the wickets. The score had only gone three higher when he was bowled by Vines. McFarlane then joined Linsell, who was playing steadily, but hitting out to Vines was dismissed with only two to his credit. Ripley followed and with the score at 60, Linsell was held to leg, off Vines. Read partnered Ripley, and Thomas gave place to Short with the ball. The latter's first over proved fatal to Read, and Davis followed. At 74 Ripley hitting wildly at a slow one from Vines was clean bowled. The next man, Berhend, had not been long at the wickets when Davis' stumps fell to Short. The tenth wicket, Sells, had not much chance of showing his abilities as his partner Berhend hit one into the air, and Short took advantage of the chance. The innings closed for 76. The boys had on Friday made 154. They therefore, lost the match by an innings and 27 runs. The team, it might be noted, plays several local clubs this week. Following are the details :—

CALCUTTA.

1st Innings.

R E S Thomas, c Davies, b Godfree	11
Major Ormerod, c Davis, b Sells	80
A J Coxon, b Connor	24
Lieut Vines, R I M, c Davis, b Ripley	64
F F Lyall, b Ripley	4
H V Smith, b Ripley	0
E A Short, b Ripley	10
Sub-Lieut Philbrick, R I M	21
Capt Beaumont, R I M, b Ripley	3
Lieut Wilson, R I M, b Ripley	2
Extras	18
Total	247

ST. PAUL'S.

2nd Innings.

G Reaks, s Philbrick, b Thomas	2
C Eagles, b Vines	32
P Linsell, c Beaumont, b Vines	18
H Godfree, s Philbrick, b Vines	0
F Conner, b Vines	3
McFarlane, b Vines	2
W Ripley, b Vines	8
H Read, b Short	2
W Davis, b Short	5
E Berhend, c Short, b Vines	1
C Sells, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	76

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY ! BEAUTY CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

AMONG THE RIFFIAN PIRATES.

STORY OF A CAPTIVE.

GEORGE PERVILOTTI, mate of the Italian schooner Fiducia, who until a few days ago was a captive of the Riffians, and was liberated by the French cruiser Cosmao, has arrived at Gibraltar, and has given particulars of his captivity.

On the 14th August last the schooner Fiducia was becalmed off the Riff coast. That morning two caravels, manned by twenty-eight Riffians, approached, making signs that they were armed. They came alongside, and ordered the sails to be lowered. The master refused to do this. They then began to fire, wounding Pervilotti, who is a Greek subject, in the arm. The master of the schooner, Manuel Erachetti, seeing resistance useless, asked the pirates their demands. The reply was, "Two boats." While the crew were engaged in lowering the boats the pirates jumped on board the schooner. The mate tried to defend himself with a revolver, but was overpowered. Pillage and plunder at once commenced, and the vessel was speedily cleared of everything. The Riffians compelled the master, mate, and a French seaman to enter their caravels and pulled for the shore. The remainder of the crew were left unmolested. The pirates landed and divided the plunder amongst themselves. Next morning a start was made for Bocoza. On arrival there the captives were robbed of all they possessed by the women and the children of the Riffians. The captives asked food, and were given half a bag of biscuits, part of the plunder, and were shown a stream where they could quench their thirst. This food continued for four days. On the third day of capitivity they were interviewed by Larbi Judda de Ali, a native and confidential agent of the Spanish authorities at Alhucemas, who delivered them a letter from the Commissary-General of Alhucemas, who desired to know their condition and how they were treated. They wrote a description of their sufferings, which the agent took to Alhucemas. A few hours later he returned to Bocoza with an abundant supply of food, wines, tobacco, clothes, medicines, and lint for the wounded mate. The captives speak highly of the conduct of Don Miguel Muro Moven of Alhucemas, who spared no pains to alleviate the distress of the captives and supply them daily with necessaries and fresh meat. On the twelfth day of captivity they were joined by five new captives, part of the crew of the Portuguese vessel Rosita captured by the Riffians. The following day two of the crew of the Rosita were liberated on payment of a ransom of three thousand pesetas. The captives were not much molested by the Riffians, and spent the day in fishing and walking about, with only a watchman near them. At night they are housed in two huts with Riffians, their wives and children, as well as cows, pigs, &c. The air of the unventilated huts was most offensive, and no doubt brought on the attack of fever from which the French seaman, Paul Peiner, died. This man was nursed by his companions, and supplied with medicine by Lenn Muro. Subsequently, the surgeon of the French cruiser Cosmao came expressly to Bocoza to visit Peiner, but nothing could save him. On the 30th ultimo, Pervilotti was informed that he could leave, and that a boat awaited him on the beach, which took him on board the French cruiser Cosmao to French Algeria, soldiers having been previously sent to Bocoza as hostages for Pervilotti. This humane act was carried out by orders of the French Government, as the French surgeon reported Pervilotti to be in bad health. Pervilotti concluded by stating that the Italian Government had offered 30,000 dollars, and the Portuguese Government several thousand, for the ransom of the captives, but the offer was declined by the Riffians until such time as the Riffians imprisoned at Alhucemas and Tangier for acts of piracy should be liberated. The Riffians do not appear to mind the threatening attitude of the Powers. The only nation they respect is France. The remainder of the captives at Bocoza enjoy good health, and Pervilotti believes they will soon be liberated on payment of a ransom.

A DOCTOR'S ADVENTUROUS CAREER.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Daily News," in announcing the death of Dr. Thomas Evans says :—Dr. Evans came to Paris in 1848 to act as assistant of Dr. Brewster, who was then teaching American dentistry. The new comer was a handsome little man, extremely shrewed, and had the quiet, bland manners of a Philadelphian Quaker. After the Presidential election he won the good graces of Louis Napoleon whose teeth required skilful treatment and who confided to him a number of delicate commissions of rather a political nature. They were discharged with discretion. When the Empire was established Evans was attached to the Imperial Household, and may be said to have held the Emperor's ear during eighteen years.

Dr. Evans went in for ambulance work in 1866, and subsequently, both in Germany and France. In doing so he obtained very full information for the Emperor Napoleon of the relative strength of the German and the French army. He warned the Emperor on no account to let himself be dragged into a war until his whole army was armed with chassepots. Dr. Evans was the only man about Court who stood by the Empress Eugenie on the 4th of September. He saw her himself to Trouvile, whither he took her dressed in Mrs. Evans's clothes and in his own carriage. He befriended her in many ways when she was a refugee. A sad service he rendered was to remove all doubts as to the identity of the Prince Imperial's body. Dr. Evans had stopped some back teeth of that ill-starred youth before he went to Zululand. He could not have recognised the altered face, but he was sure about the teeth. Dr. Evans's house was the resort of the eminent and interesting Americans who came to Paris. I met there General and Mrs. Grant, General MacClellan, Mr. Edison, Patterson, Bonaparte, Blaine, and Mrs. Cleveland.

The Doctor lived in a very handsome house which he built for himself in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. It was the Avenue de l'Imperatrice when he did so. Dr. Evans's real estate in and around Paris was valued at £1,500,000. He had a large estate also in New York, and, I believe, invested extensively in other American cities. He did not make all this fortune by professional work. Far from it. He owed it to tips given by the Empress Eugenie. When Haussmann was planning how to pull down and rebuild Paris, the Empress showed Evans confidentially a map of the future capital. She said, "If you have money saved, follow my lead," and then showed him on another map where she had already invested.

A STRANCE COURTSHIP.

RENE FORTRIS a French naval officer, on Monday brought an action before the Lord Chief Justice against Sir John Hutton, late Chairman of the London County Council, for alleged slander which was contained in Sir John Hutton's statements to Lord Monkswell that plaintiff had persecuted Miss Hutton with unwelcome addresses for two years. Plaintiff, a tall, well-dressed gentlemanly-looking man, conducted his own case, speaking fair English, which he said he had learned in order that he might converse with an English girl whom he could love. He saw the daughter of the defendant, and thought he could love her. Then he sought an introduction by writing to a housemaid in defender's service, asking for information as to whether her young mistress belonged to any London or suburban club where he could meet her. He next wrote to the young lady herself, and then to her mother, and as they refused to receive the letters, he got an introduction from Lord Monkswell, through the influence of Sir Frederick Pollock, who intro-duced plaintiff to the London Fencing Club. Sir Frederick Pollock, it was alleged on hearing what Sir John Hutton had said, withdrew his nomination of plaintiff to the club. According to the evidence of Lady Hutton, plaintiff had written to her servants to find out what tennis club Miss Hutton belonged to, and had written several times to Miss Hutton. After the first letter he was informed that further letters would be considered insulting. In one he enclosed a piece of blood-stained flannel, and a medical certificate showing he had attempted suicide. Lady Hutton, continuing, said she called upon plaintiff, accompanied by her daughter, to explain matters. She thought it best to do this as plaintiff being a Frenchman might not understand English customs. At that interview plaintiff asked her daughter if she could not love him a bit, and she replied "No, certainly not" Plaintiff expressed willingness to settle matters if defendant apologised, but defendant declined to do this. The plaintiff called Lord Monkswell and Sir Frederick Pollock. The jury, without hearing the defence, found that the words used by the defendant were true, and his Lordship gave judgment for the defendant. At the same time he said he did not think the plaintiff had any dishonourable motive.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
New Caledonia cable interrupted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara, interrupted.
Durban reports all Transvaal lines interrupted.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Cable Sitra Rhodes interrupted.

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REMARKABLE BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

PLAINTIFF AND DEFENDANT MARRIED.

AT the London Sheriffs' Court on Nov. 19, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a jury, Loughran v. Straker came on for the assessment of damages. The defendant was Mr. Howard Straker, son of Mr. Straker, the well-known London stationer. Dr. Counsel appeared for the plaintiff, an "infant," whose claim was entered by her mother; and the defendant conducted his own case.

In opening the case, Dr. Counsel stated that Defendant, who was engaged at Messrs. Strakers, and was son of the principal in that firm, met the plaintiff, Miss Florence Annie Helene Loughran, in 1895. They were both engaged in the same business, and soon became fond of one another. Early in 1895 the defendant wrote to plaintiff's mother in a very friendly strain, and said, "I hope you will allow me to become formally engaged to your dear daughter in your next." Mrs. Loughran replied in a long, motherly letter in which she said, "If you truly love her, and have the same sympathies, and if she returns the same love to you and you cling to each other through prosperity, whichever may be your lot, and that you trust one another, then all will be well. Praying that the God of Gods may bless you both."

The first witness called was James Lyons, manager at Messrs. Strakers, 42, New Oxford-Street. Plaintiff was with them for two years, and she bore an excellent character. Defendant, who was a son of the head of the firm, was receiving salary as assistant.

Counsel (to defendant) : Have you any questions to ask ?

Defendant : Yes. Do you know, Mr. Lyons, that this young lady is now Mrs. Straker ? (Sensation.)

The Under-Sheriff : What, what ?

The Defendant : That's right, sir.

The Under-Sheriff : Then I am very glad indeed. Go into the box, Mr. Straker.

Mr. Straker then went into the box. His counsel asked him if what he said was true.

The Under-Sheriff : This is either a great farce, or a very serious thing.

Defendant : Yes, it's all right—here's the certificate. (Loud laughter.)

The Under-Sheriff : Let me look at the certificate. I see it states that the marriage took place on November 14.

Plaintiff : That's it, your lordship. The banns were up three weeks before that.

The Under-Sheriff : Dear, dear, what a funny mix we are getting in, to be sure.

Counsel : Tell me, Mr. Straker, after the action was taken did you try to get Miss Loughran to abandon it ?

Witness : I refuse to answer that.

The Under-Sheriff : I want the plaintiff to say, in the witness-box, whether she is or is not the wedded wife of the defendant. The way we are going on now is a mere farce.

Miss Loughran then went into the box. The Under-Sheriff asked her if she was a Florence Annie Helene Loughran. Plaintiff : I was. I am now Florence Annie Helene Straker. (Laughter.)

The Under-Sheriff : Then, how ever did the case come to court ?

Plaintiff : I did'nt commence the case. It was all through my mother that I was not married last Christmas.

The Under-Sheriff : It is very extraordinary. It is, as I said before, an absolute farce. (To plaintiff) : I think you might have instructed someone to have stopped this case at an earlier date.

Counsel said he knew nothing of the marriage. He was as astonished as anybody.

The Under-Sheriff : I don't see how we can take a verdict at all in this case.

Counsel : It is the mother who has sued here.

The Under-Sheriff : But judgment mus go in accordance with the writ.

Plaintiff : May I ask who is paying the solicitor in this case ? (Laughter.)

The Under-Sheriff : I will ask the jury to return a verdict for the plaintiff with one farthing damages. I never, in the course of my whole long experience, met with such an extraordinary case before.

Judgment for one farthing was accordingly given.

A STRANGE STORY IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

IN the Divorce Court Nov. 19, Mr. Justice Barnes heard the case of Kaufmann v. Kaufmann, it being the petition of Mrs. Francesca Kaufmann for a restitution of conjugal rights. The defence set up was that there had been a deed of separation drawn up between the parties under which they lived apart, and under which the petitioner received an allowance of 30s. per week. Petitioner's counsel said the facts were peculiar and extraordinary. The parties, who were married at Manchester, were both of the Jewish persuasion. Trouble arose in consequence of the petitioner being childless, and the respondent upbraided her on this account. In order to satisfy her husband, the petitioner, whilst away in Germany, adopted a child, which was five weeks old. When she returned to her husband she endeavoured to pass this child off as her own, but the deception was eventually discovered, and a painful scene ensued between them. On the morning following the discovery, the husband presented a deed of separation fully prepared for her to sign, and asked her to excute it. She refused, and thereupon the husband gave vent to fury. He said he would have her confined in a lunatic asylum in Germany, threatened to take criminal proceedings against her, kept her without food and drink, her clothes were locked up, and her bedroom was guarded by two of his brothers. The result was that although she was realy no party to this deed she executed it. She was further told that the deed would only be in operation for a temporary period. This was in February, 1894. She was instantly taken away from the house and was given a pittance of thirty shillings a week. She had applied for restitution, but in vain.

His lordship said that while a deed of separation was not set aside, he did not think he could grant a decree for restitution.

Mr. Newall, petitioner's counsel, submitted that the deed of separation was *abinitio* void in law, as it was obtained by duress, and she was not in a fit state of mind to sign it at the time it was executed.

Mr. Herbert Smith, respondent's counsel, pointed out that the petitioner had always received the payment under the deed. Mr. Newall went on to state that the business in which the respondent was a partner had been dissolved, and the respondent had gone to South Africa.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th December, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	7	1	50 a.m.	36	22
Teheran	8	2	32 p.m.	...	21
Suez	8	2	50 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th December, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	1	18	...	1
" Karachi	...	19	..	1
" Madras	—	50	..	1

PROPOSALS to shorten the period of military service are rapidly developing in France among the deputies, who are always anxious, on the approach of the elections, to propitiate their constituents. The latest proposal is that of M. Aristide Rey, the deputy of the Isere. His idea is that actual service with the colours might, with great advantage be reduced to one year, provided that previously four years of student life had been devoted to military training. The notion is that schoolboys from sixteen upwards, and young men belonging to gymnastic, rifle, and pedestrian clubs, should be brought under military discipline, and so far instructed that they should be fitted, upon joining the colours, to assume, within twelve months, the character of seasoned soldiers. It is true, says the *Avenir Militaire*, that gymnastic work and the operations of rifle and pedestrian clubs are the best preparation for military training ; and if it be admitted that such young men might be usefully embodied, untrained, to the numbers of 100,000 or 200,000 on the mobilisation of the Army, it must be conceded that they would have reasonably complete military training after passing a year with their regiments. France has 120,000 young men between sixteen and twenty, and these are now pointed to as a splendid reserve, if put under a preparatory military training. These, perhaps, are more the views of M. Rey, than of our contemporary, which, however, looks kindly upon them ; but, generally speaking, there are the strongest indications that the proposal will be denounced by the leading soldiers of France. As is well known the Minister of War is strongly opposed to any reduction of service whatever.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

The Queen will privately invest the Duke of Buccleuch with the ribbon and insignia of the Garter during her present residence at Windsor Castle.

The Queen will receive visits from all the members of the Royal family who are in England during her present residence at Windsor Castle and there are to be a succession of "dine and sleep," guests including most of the Ministers, some of the Ambassadors, and a few unofficial personages, notably Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, and the Duke and Duchess of Bedford. The Empress Eugenie is to spend a few days at the castle before she leaves England for the Riviera. The Queen has been in excellent health all through the autumn, and she is now very well indeed.—

In the Senorita Evatima Tardo, the island of Trinidad possesses as renarkable a young lady as has ever existed anywhere. Endowed, no doubt, with polished manners and good sense, and not lacking sensibility, so it is, nevertheless, that you cannot make her feel. The sense of touch, in fact, is absolutely wanting in her. She has allowed sharp instruments to be run into her; she has trolled about on red-hot irons: she has even had rovolver bullets fired through the fleshy part of her arms. And the only result has been to make her mildly wonder what everybody is playing at. No doubt, insensibility like this has its disadvantages. The arm of a lover might go round her waist, and, unless she happened to be looking that way, she would be quite unconscious of that, as, indeed, of any other endearment. Still, she could always wear the tightest boots, and never fear a single ill thet flesh, as usually consitituted, is heir to. She ought to be happy, and, being a women, that is why she won't be. She will be always sampling poison, and for ever pining for the forbidden pleasure of a pang.

A comical story (says the Daily News) comes from the reception given by Lord and Lady Llangattock at the Hotel Cecil, London, in connection with the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations. A delegate was strolling along one of the corridors when he espied disappearing in the distance a portly gentleman, whom he thought he recognised as a genial colleague not seen since the last conference. He hastened his steps, and felt convinced that he was right. Then he stole forward silently, and, thinking to give his friend, who seemed lost in meditation, a pleasant surprise he bestowed upon him a hearty slap on the back saying, "Hallo," old boy, politics continue to agree with you, eh?" The portly gentleman turned slowly round, and revealed the distinguished features of the Marquis of Salisbury, who said, smiling pleasantly—"Yes, thank you, politics do continue to agree with me." The delegate was horror-struck at his mistake, mumbled a confused apology, and beat a hasty retreat. It is believed that the Prime Minister must have enjoyed the joke very much, for later in the evening he was seen to be relating to several friends some incident which provoked him and them to a great deal of laughter.

The exquisite taste and judgment which distinguished Sir Henry Irving's conduct of life have in no way been more clearly displayed than in his choice of a birthplace. In order that the reverent sensitiveness of his myriad admirers might not be wounded, Henry Irving's coming, like that of Arthur, must have been from some semi-fabulous distant land, rarely visited and mysterious. The birthplace must be above all things difficult of access. Only pilgrims whose genuine enthusiasm should lead them to overcome all obstacles must be able, after wearying wayfarings, to reach the shrine. This was the first requisite of a birthplace for Sir Henry Irving, and admirably was it supplied by the great actor's forethought and consideration. It is well known to all lovers of the stage that Sir Henry Irving's family name is Brodribb, and that he was born in the little village of Keinton—or Keinton Mandeville—in Somersetshire, on Februory 6th, 1838. His mother was a Miss Behenna, one of the six sisters of an old Cornish family. It was with one of the Behenna family, Sarah, who married Captain Isaac Penberthy, a famous Cornish miner, that much of the youth of Henry Irving was passed. Sir Henry's father met for a time with misfortune and then came the eventual residence of the little Henry Irving with the Penbertshys in Cornwall. But four of his earlier years appear to have been passed at Keinton, where he was born in a small house on one side of the village street. It is highly probable that the first years of Henry Irving, spent in such surroundings, had a considerable and important after-influence on the boy's imaginations and ideas—"The Era."

The German Kaiser, when he lately visited Konigshutte, must have thought he had reached his ideal town—Konigshutte, mother of soldiers, and plenty of them. When Kaiser William went there, and was received by the magistrates of the place, the streets were lined by all the children of the schools, and as their total was copious and even cornucopious, the Emperor was delighted. He congratulated the fathers of the city on their rich posterity, and was graciously pleased to ask, "Wieviel Schuler" the town possessed? While the town councillor Glowalla was elaborately thinking out statistics, the mayor, Herr Girudt, took the answer out of his mouth. Instead of the word "scholars," he imagined he had heard "Schulden"—debts. He was thinking of marks, not of schoolboys, and answered with conscious pride, "May it please yonr Imperial" Majesty, three million five hundred thousand" "Quite impossible," said the Kaiser, laughing. To which this conscientious pere de famille made the following astonishing reply: "And in a very short time they will be four million I think, your Majesty, it will come before I die."

On the introduction of the new scale of Death Duties, an old titled widower made over his property to his elder son. Not long after he did what many old men will do—fell in love with a young girl, proposed, and being matrimonially a good "catch" was accepted. In the course of time the young lady's guardians required the necessary settlements to be made. The old gentleman, however, having divested himself of all his property, had practically nothing to settle on his bride. He went to his elder son, to whom he had transferred his property, acquainted him of his intentions, aud asked for the retransfer of his estate in order that he might make the necessary settlements. But this the son steadfastly refused to do. The end of the matter was the engagement was broken off, and the father is still a widower in receipt of an allowance from his elder son."

One is reminded of Mr. Toole's wonderful mimicry of Ibsen a few years ago by a piece of news today. There recently arrived in Chtistiania a German circus called Le Cirque du Nord, at which a clown impersonated Dr. Ibsen in a very comic manner. The great pessimist strongly objected to this "violation of individuality," and got more than one able editor—notably the editor of *Morgenbladet*—to protest in his name; but it was without avail and crowds still visit the Cirque du Nord to see the pseudo-Ibsen, whose appearance and antics are every night greeted with roars of laughter.

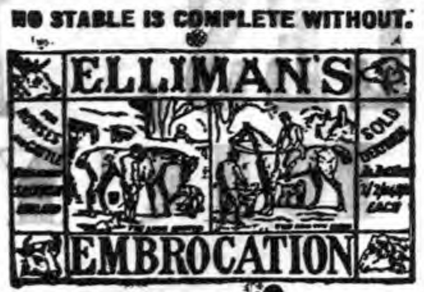
In a paragraph in the *World* referring to Sir William Harcourt's letter, the following occurs: It may be worth while to suggest that the preposterous simile of "a serpent gnawing a file" is probably traceable to an imperfect recollection of a famous *Punch* cartoon of half a century ago, which represented Mr. Disraeli as a rat—not, of course, a serpent or any other non-rodent—gnawing at a file, the head of which was adorned with a counterfeit presentment of Sir Robert Peel. . . It would seem that Sir William Harcourt's memory is becoming as defective as his temper—or as his knowledge of the rudiments of natural history. "As to whether the simile is preposterous" (writes F. R. to us) I will offer no opinion; but the attempt to derive a proverbial expression of nearly 2,000 years standing from a *Punch* cartoon of fifty years ago is—delightful. Sir William Harcourt's knowledge of natural history may be, for all I know, deplorably deficient; but his memory is at least sufficiently good to enable him to remember what he learnt at school, and to quote an auther (Æsop) whom the writer of the above paragraph (presumably a very much younger man) has already forgotten.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Whyte, who has been nominated to the Moderator's Chair of the Free Church of Scotland, is a "Thrums" man. He started life in very humble circumstances. In his youth he was apprenticed to the "Thrums" shoemaker, and he was fifteen years old before he knew anything of arithmetic. But he was a great reader, and devoured everything readable that was to be found in his native village. His first step onwards was when he was appointed master of the Free Church school at Airlie at a salary of £10 and fees. A local minister then taught him Greek and Latin and a subscription was raised in the Free Church to send him to college. He passed with honours, and began to take a leading place among Scottish ecclesiastics, his career being crowned when he was appointed successor to the great Dr. Candlish. Dr. Whyte is a friend of Mr. J. M. Barrie, and has views on the Kailyard School.

A great sensation has been created in Chicago by the elopement of Miss Jessie Lincoln, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Lincoln, formerly American Minister to Great Britain. She was clandestinely married at Milwaukee to Mr. Warren Beckwith, son of a wealthy resident of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. The bride returned to her father's house in Chicago the same day aud Mr. Lincoln gracefully accepted the situation and gave his parental blessing.

The famous French lion tamer, Pezon, who has just died, will now at last sleep under the magnificent monument he had erected many years ago over the family grave in the Pere Lachaise cemetery in order to perpetuate his memory. Pezon had a bronze monument erected on which he was seen lying asleep on the back of a lion, his riding whip in his hand. "Pezon asleep on his old lion Brutus" was the idea which was carried out at the cost of 50,000fr., and is still one of the finest "groups" in the great Parisian cemetery.

NOTICES.



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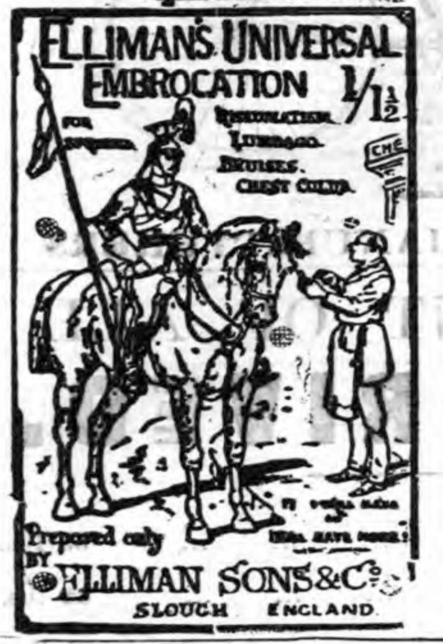

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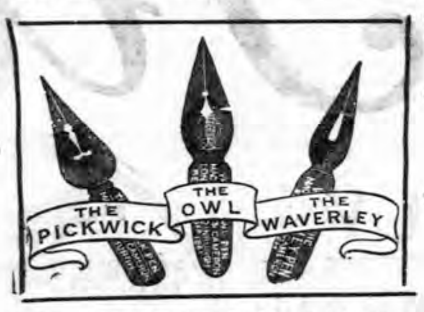

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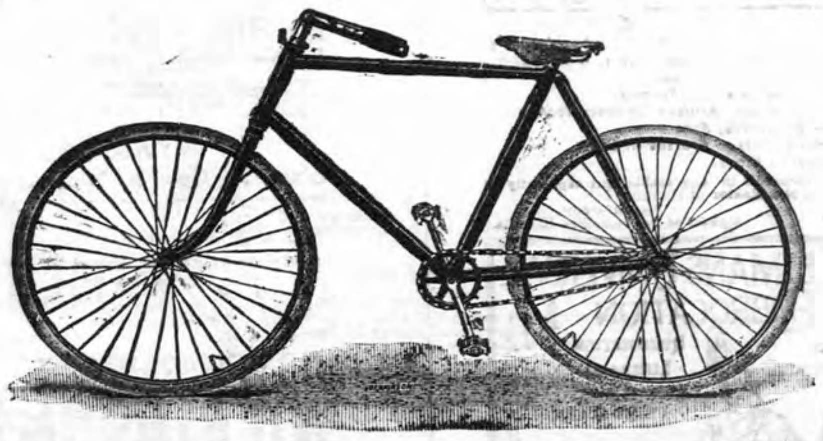

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